187654

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8. THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Tonga, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a COLOURED MAP OF INDIA. The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,298.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	......	....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	3610	......	....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	......	....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	[illegible]	......	....
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	......	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	......	....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	......	....
[illegible] „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
[illegible] „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
[illegible] „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
[illegible] „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible] „	ARABIA	7903	......	....

[illegible] above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, without Passenger [illegible].

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th December 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,37[illegible]	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	[illegible]	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,5[illegible]	Schmilz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,1[illegible]	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	[illegible]	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,37[illegible]	Combe	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	[illegible]	Verron	9th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's [illegible] Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT [illegible] THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	6,5[illegible]	Schmilz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,1[illegible]	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	[illegible]	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

[illegible] Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA [illegible] BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
R. [illegible]	[illegible]	L. Cacchi	[illegible]
D. [illegible]	4,[illegible]0	K. Cordiglio	[illegible]
R. [illegible]	4,500	E. Cacchi	[illegible]

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class. 2nd Class. [illegible]

[illegible]

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE [illegible]

[illegible]

BY NUMBERS of THE [illegible] the Weekly B[illegible] are supplied [illegible]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—Via.
LINGA	2,179	Mon. 6th Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 2nd Jan.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 3rd Jan.	10 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 6th Jan., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,278 tons, sailing on or about 4th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Manritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

SPECIAL XMAS RATES.

RETURN PASSAGES at single fare from 15th December.—Return passage must be completed by 15th January. For details apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

31st December, 1907.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	15th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosen	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosen	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2901	M. Ticac	28th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6517	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
† AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gallinbe[illegible]	28th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5000	B. Bednars	25th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	3895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes, Co. are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to [illegible] by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March, April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
VORWAERTS	5000	B. Bednars	20th Jan. 1908

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	558	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	453	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles [illegible] Marseilles or Naples	663	*1155	570	*920	489	800
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* [illegible] journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,030, Rs. 845 and Rs. 73[illegible], respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
[illegible] City of Glasgow	...	..	14 Jan.	...	6 Mar.
[illegible] City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
[illegible] City of London	...	16 „	24 „	..	15 „
[illegible] City of Glasgow	...	19 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
[illegible] Hall	...	..	..	15 Jan.	8 Feb.
City of Madras	...	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar.
City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	6 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
[illegible] Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
[illegible]	–	...	...	22 Apr.	15 May
City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May	28 „

Steamers marked [illegible] constitute the Homeward Express Service. [illegible] First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess. [illegible] carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and [illegible] accommodation for [illegible] passengers. [illegible] which have both first and second class accommodation.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
[illegible] ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

[illegible] PRODUCE AGENTS.

[illegible] WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years [illegible] Exporters to the East [illegible] METALS, MACHINERY [illegible] and GENERAL MERCHANDISE [illegible] abroad. [illegible] QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. [illegible] ASSURED. [illegible] WM. J. KEYMER & CO. [illegible] the Sale of [illegible] on Commission. [illegible] carefully conducted. [illegible] Invited. [illegible]

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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

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Rs. 1-4 per lb.

Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhotis, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern and Dobby Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Huck Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, [illegible] Cloth, Sois, [illegible] Cloth, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, [illegible]

BOMBAY GOODS [illegible]

THREAD GOODS [illegible] Sewing [illegible] on Cards and Spools [illegible]

Mercerised Cotton [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply [illegible] from

LAKHMIDAS [illegible],
[illegible],
Ganeshwadi, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—[illegible] Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —[illegible] Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established under the Chairmanship of The Honourable Mr. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorised Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
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FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
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BEFORE proposing on LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep [illegible] Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE [illegible] COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other [illegible] of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different ages and [illegible] percentages. For [illegible] apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.

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Your CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR Gifts

Can best be purchased where the

STOCK IS LARGEST,
VARIETY GREATEST,
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For choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs—be it JEWELLERY or SILVER WARE—and our Prices will compare favourably with those of any establishment in India.

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ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

[illegible] CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

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Has been greatly improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8.

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Is [illegible] made of Native and English Drugs such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. [illegible]

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Cures in a day, [illegible]

SOLD EVERYWHERE [illegible]

H. L. BA[illegible]
WARD[illegible]

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,175,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Post Box No. 45.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 150,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 7,368,15[illegible]

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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H. COMBE,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 16,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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E. E. SAVI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	[illegible]
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. FRISS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Medy Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 7, Mofussil Rs. 7 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 4, Cla G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1874.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDINGS," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0, Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Genuine Special No. [illegible] per thousand: [illegible] Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1908.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy Annas Four only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—Is a small neatly bound BOOK [illegible]. The [illegible] and the [illegible] will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken [illegible] and vice versa.—*Vide Press.* [illegible]

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issues of the Bombay Gazette containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE [illegible] in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT MATRON (European) for a Home for small Children. Apply Box No. 1971, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL a European Gentleman share a large AIRY ROOM with another European Gentleman in the third floor of "DANTRA" HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel—Apply to Box No. 1971, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

KAMA-SHASTRA:
A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS: POST FREE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you remember

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found to be efficient either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, as is shown by the large increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] of the "BOMBAY [illegible] the OFFICE of the MANAGER [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

MOTOR CARS.

For Sale by Public Auction.
By order of the concerned.

Grand Opportunity for those wanting Second-hand Motor Cars at a cheap price.

The following one new single cylinder and three second-hand 2 and 4 cylinder motor cars will be sold by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 5th January, 1908, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at the premises of Mr. A. Hyland, Motor Engineer and Repairer, Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Fire Brigade Station, where these cars can be seen any week day, during the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

1. One Brand New 6 H. P. "Oldsmobile" Runabout Car to seat 4 persons with leather hood and all accessories. And excellent car for town work, good hill-climber and the most silent single cylinder car made. Car never used but only slightly shop-soiled, painted dark green.

2. One second-hand 2-cylinder 12 H. P. "Relyante" Motor Car, Tonneau Body, to seat 5 persons. Cape cart hood and all accessories, Battery ignition. Three speeds forward and reverse. Car recently re-painted and varnished. Perfect working order and very good condition. Painted dark green. Sold as owner has purchased a 4-cylinder car.

3. One second-hand 2-cylinder 12 H. P. Beeston "Humber" Car Side entrance Double phaeton long base body to seat 4 persons. Cape cart hood and all accessories. Battery ignition. Three forward speeds and reverse. Tyres and all working parts in perfect working order. Painted carmine. Sold as owner has purchased a 4-cylinder car of the same make.

4. One second-hand 4-cylinder 16 H. P. New Orleans Car. Side entrance, double phaeton body to seat 4 persons. Cape cart hood and all accessories. Battery ignition. Three forward speeds and reverse. Tyres and all working parts in perfect order. Painted green. Sold as owner has purchased a 4-cylinder car.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. D. V. SADHALE & CO., BOOK SELLERS, KALBADEVI, NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 296 of 1907 (Vinyek Vishnu vs. Sawlaram Mahadev), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place in one lot on Wednesday, the 8th January, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. D. V. Sadhale & Co., Booksellers, consisting of new books relating to English literature, history, poetry, mathematics, geography, dictionaries, novels, Chemistry, Pitman's shorthand books, maps, school books, copy books, etc., also glass doors, cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, gas lamps, etc.

An inventory of the above may be seen at Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsey, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort, or at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

The books will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Pianos, by different makers, Band instruments, and Shop furniture and Good Will of Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co.

On TUESDAY the 14th January 1908 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees in possession the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co. consisting of—

Cottage Grand and Square Pianos, G. W. Menzel, E and B's, Julius Furich, Squire etc., makers, violins, mandolins, trombones, cornets, clarionets, piccolos, flutes, banjos, E and B Flat Bases, brass clarionets and all accessories, all kinds of instruments for Military and Brass bands, autoharps, accordians, tambourines, castgnats, penny whistles, music of all kinds for piano, violin, mandoline, etc. Glass door show cases, glass hanging cases, glass cupboards, counters, office table, chairs, gas light, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
61, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1908, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following:—

By order of Bai Manekbai, widow of Manekchand Lalluchand, and on account and at the risk of Vohra Abdoolali Hakimji Lukmanji and Alibhoy Cadarbhoy.

1 pearl necklace studded with diamond and rubies.
4 gold bangles with pearls.
1 pearl Bangles.
4 pearl necklace.
2 gold bangles.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Ebrahim Abdool Hoosein of Mandvi—

4 cases glass bangles.

On account of the concerned—A lot of velvet and tapestry pieces, tapestry and silk door curtains, silk teapoy covers, etc. Japanese goods consisting of jars, enamelled vases, tea sets, panels, blouse pieces, etc.

Office furniture consisting of chairs, writing tables, cupboards, one country safe, 10 watches by the well-known Waltham Watch Co. of America, in open face, hunting and half-hunting English, gold filled cases.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

A few lots of furniture consisting of writing tables and chairs, easychair, bookstands, cupboards, copying press, one large safe, by G. Lucas & Co., England, also a few lots of plated ware, cutlery, iron stool, iron tub, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the following unclaimed articles, such as gold wristlet, gold-head necklaces, toe-ring, chain, goldrings, ear-rings, armlets, silver wristlet, silver chain, silver rings, false pearls, anklets, silver necklace, toerings, copper pieces, towels, sharders, dhoteers, embroidered cap, says, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office baugghara in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey pony quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant at 4 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at Bombay Stables Company's Byculla, the following horses belonging to the Native States.

1. 1 bay Arab, 15—3, quiet in single and double harness, very handsome and is being ridden as an hack.

2. 1 handsome backkallian chesnut Arab, 14-3, 7 years, very fast in single and double harness so constantly being driven in pair with No. 1 and is a good hack.

3. 1 dark grey Arab, 14-3, 8 years, quiet in single and double harness.

4. 1 bay Arab gelding, 14-2, 7 years handsome hair, very fast, can trot 12 miles an hour, will make a good polo pony, as he has been ridden.

5. 1 Bay stud-bred pony, 5 years, broken to harness, a good hardy animal, will do any amount of work and very showy.

6. 1 second-hand brougham, suitable for single or pair, in perfect order, lately used by Dr. Lyons, indispensable to doctors and nicely fitted inside.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1908.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needle-work, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class for Children of Ladies is also held in Reserved Class Rooms.

Terms on Application to
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
[illegible]

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or [illegible]—First Three Insertions [illegible] Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions [illegible] Annas per line. Twice or Once a week—First Three Insertions [illegible] Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions [illegible] Annas per line. Minimum Charge [illegible].

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

RENAULT 4 Cylinder, 10-14 h.p., short chassis, double ignition, Wyndham moveable bodies, capable of four transformations, including Brougham transformation. Brass fittings. Five Lamps. Never used. Rs. 12,000. Apply No. 1774, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST OF DRAWERS combined, 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 65.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good [illegible] Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, [illegible] Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 12.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to Box No. 1715, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Immoveable Properties, Life Policy, etc.

S. B. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

GYMKHANA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

I have stayed here 10 days as I have done on previous occasions. After 11 years' experience of Matheran and its hotels, I have no hesitation in saying that this hotel is at least as good as any other and possesses a view from most of the rooms such as no other hotel possesses. It has easily the best dining and drawing-room in Matheran.

D. B. BINNING,
Barrister-at-law.

PRATT'S MOTOR CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Importers,

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A SPECIAL XMAS GIFT

Will be given to the highest Lady Purchaser during the SALE. The sum to be exactly the same as goods purchased.

A RARE ATTRACTION AT

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates [illegible] Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS OF [illegible]. No recommendation is too strong [illegible]; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are confident of the result.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—[illegible]

Yearly [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]
Monthly [illegible]

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—[illegible]

Yearly [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]
Monthly [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Servants, [illegible] Articles Lost or Found, [illegible] as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines [illegible]
Each exceeding line [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less [illegible] Payment [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS [illegible] the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 [illegible] Eight Annas for every additional line. [illegible]

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion [illegible]
[illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above [illegible]

[illegible]

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE.

	Town.
Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 7
Quarterly	,, 4

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The [illegible] S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain W Watkeys, will sail on Thursday for Rangoon in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Koerber, 2,163 tons, Captain A Foresti, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain Elliott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Grantley Hall, 2,586 tons, Captain D Jones, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B & P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo, 63 cases opium, 3 horses and 18 cattle and 339 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J T Hirst, will sail on Thursday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs George, Asst. Surg. DeSouza, wife and 5 children, Mr T Shuttle and 250 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ...... [illegible] ......R Navy

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth ......Capt W Hosegage ......R Navy
H M S Highflyer ......C S H Hickley ......R Navy
Plassy ......[illegible] ......Transport
H M S Sphinx ......Comdr Litchfield ......R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 31.

Ahmadi	[illegible] Hughes	B & P S N Co
Bene	[illegible]	Shaw Wallace Co
Caledonia	[illegible]	P & O Co
Dumra	[illegible]	M M & Co
Dwarka	[illegible] Moxon	M M & Co
Euphorbia	[illegible]	J M & Co
Grantley Hall	[illegible] Jones	K Nixon & Co
Hazeri	[illegible]	B & P S N Co
Helios	[illegible]	F P O & Co
Ipswich	[illegible]	Shah S N Co
Investigator		S Manockjee & Co
Kalitna	[illegible] Walker	Bombay Co
Kirklee	[illegible] Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Landara	[illegible] Austin	M M & Co
Maharani	[illegible]	T Morrison & Co
Nairn	[illegible]	
President	[illegible]	A Strandes
Peninsular	[illegible]	P & O Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	P & O Co
Shah Jahan	[illegible]	E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir	[illegible] Grant	Shah N N Co
Scarthee	[illegible]	W & A G & Co
Wiston Hall	[illegible]	K N & Co
Zweenster	[illegible]	K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Mackintosh	2043	Lennox	A'werp	15-1-08	N P Muir & Co
D E Chupra	[illegible]	[illegible]	Antwerp	9-1-08	M M & Co
E S [illegible]	[illegible]	Terrell	N P		M M & Co
H Majidi	1830	[illegible]	Mauritius	2-1-08	B & P S N Co
K Hindoo	3136	Jones	Full via K'chi	3-1-08	P M & Co
M Maragon	3279	Hodgson	Repairing		M M & Co
N Baron Dalmeny	2505	Doods	Baltimore	10-1	R A Willis
O Shah [illegible]	1923	[illegible]	Jeddah	2-1-08	H A Hasum
P Ehrenfels	2796	[illegible]	K'chi	4-1-08	Glade & Co
Outside M					
Mozaffari	1387	[illegible]	Jeddah	2-1-08	B & P S N Co
Outside O					
Sabarmati	594	Mohammad	Mangalore	3-1	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1 Islanda	3356	Cunningham	K'chi	2-1-08	M M & Co
2 Castalia	4981	[illegible]	L'pool	7-1-08	W & A G & Co
3 City of Glasgow	4111	Greenhorn	K'chi	3-1-08	K N & Co
4 Ischia	2784	[illegible]	Genoa	24-12	F R'ttino S N Co
5 Kybfels	4396	Von Thulen	London	11-1	Glade & Co
6 Uganda	3428	Farquharson	Streats	28-12	M M & Co
7 Koerber	2163	Foresti	Trieste	1-1-08	A L S N Co
8 Moyori Maru	2756	[illegible]	Kobe	8-1-08	N Y Kaisha
9 Malta	3660	Peters	N P		P & O S N Co
10&11 [illegible]	3793	Le Mare	Kobe	4-1-08	P & O Co
12 Persia	4198	Hamilton	London	4-1-08	P & O Co

M W D D

Sultan	1731	[illegible]	Z'bar	3-1-08	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Grantley Hall s	Jones	Calcutta, Dec 15
31	Dwarka s	Moxon	Busreh, Dec 23
	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah, Dec 15

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Hydra s	[illegible]	Bangkok
	Nawab s	Elliott	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Hirst, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Ula, Watkeys, for Rangoon.
„ Koerber, Foresti, for Trieste

The steamer Uganda, for Calcutta, &c, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—40 bales wool, W & A Graham and Co; 775 cotton 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—25 bales hides and skins R Moladina; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—600 bales cotton 3 480 cwts mowraseed 21,740 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintosh s—1,500 tons Manganese ore D B Lam and Co; 1,470 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—240 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan. 1.

[illegible]—Det II for the week ending Saturday the 4th instant.

Friday the 3rd—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-quarters at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 4th—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Outpost.

Dress—Uniform: Drill Order.

Special carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at [illegible] p.m.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

"The Standard" announced recently that an inmate of the Wincanton (Somerset) Workhouse, Rebecca White by name, aged seventy-six years, had never travelled by train. This statement was seen by a Mr. Fallwood of Woodridge, New Jersey U.S.A., and at the last meeting of the board of guardians a letter was read from him inquiring whether the name should not have been given as Mrs. Josiah White, and whether she ever had a son named Arthur William White. If so, the writer stated that he might be able to obtain a fortune of something like £6,000 for the old lady. The board directed inquiries to be made.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and [illegible] be asked for than that of Dr. [illegible], House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician:—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kidneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and have no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not [illegible] for the sake of a larger profit, [illegible] for Rs. 2-8-0, or from [illegible] Box 20, Bombay. [illegible] this Paper your [illegible].

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
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Address: 89, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December 30.*] [BOMBAY, *December 31.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rate.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 9/16	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	95 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101 5/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 3/4	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London	24 1/2	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' bence	24 3/4	1/8	
Do. in New York	52 3/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15		—2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51		—1
Do. do. do. New York	4·84 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	7 since	7th Nov.	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 7/8		1/8
Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 1/2	3/8	
3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans	6 1/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	6 3/4	unchgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £275,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4d. unchanged
* Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Calcutta ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	26,000
Mid-Americans	6·13+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·1/8

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·71	5·72	5·73	5·75	5·76
+03	+03	+03	+04	+04
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug**	**Aug.-Sept.**	
5·77	5·76	5·74	5·38	
+04	+04	+05	+05	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	78,000	bales.
Do. do. last year	72,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	19,000	„
Do. to Continent	50,000	„

Spot Cotton—11·80 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·79+17
Do. do. May 10·84+19

Advanced owing to talk of corner being formed and to fight interior movement.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 1/4+1/8
Futures—Month of March 11·07+21
Do. do. May 11·11+20
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,850,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore 51 1/2 Dec. Jany.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 1/2, Dec.-Jan.—Havre—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/16 unchgd

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3 5 1/2 Nominal.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,99,880	London	Oceana	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	78,800	London	Oceana	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Gold Coins	4,240	Alexandria	Peninsular	A G H A A Reza
1 Box Rupees	5,000	Aden	Peninsular	C Khushal
6 Bundles Rs.	12,300	Bahrein	Nerbudda	National Bank
1 Bundle Sovs.	2,310	Jeddah	Naseri	H S A Yezdi
Gold Coins	422			
Rupees	750			
1 Box Gold Coins	7,965	Hodeida	Naseri	C Khushal
2 Bundles Rs.	7,500	Koweit	Bulimba	C Dwarkadas
6 Bundles Sovs.	374	Muscat	Bulimba	Comptoir National
Rupees	5,000			
5 Bundles Rs.	20,000	Bushire	Nerbudda	Hongkong Bank
4 Bundles Rs.	10,000	Linga	Dwarka	National Bank
1 Parcel Sovs.	3,750	Melbourne	Malta	Wassomall Assomall & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market opened steadier at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 advance on yesterday's closing rates owing to the better advices from America. There has been little doing during the day, but there is a better tone in the market, and at the close prices are steady as under.

A small business was reported at Colaba in ready cotton.

The market will be closed to-morrow and the next day for the New Year Holidays.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	267	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	[illegible]	Jany. 08
Fine M. G. Bamangaum Pulgaon	[illegible]	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola	219/220	„
[illegible] M. G. Amraoti	219	„
[illegible] M. G. [illegible]	205	„
[illegible] M. G. Khandeish	200	„
[illegible] M. G. Khandeish	204	„
[illegible] M. G. Bengals	186	„
[illegible] M. G. Bengals	200	March 08
[illegible] M. G. Bengals	189 1/2	June 08
[illegible] Westerns	241	Apl-May
[illegible] New Gin'd Dharwar	265	

[illegible]

Future Delivery Prices:—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
5·75	5·76	5·78	5·79	5·80
+04	+04	+05	+04	+04
M.-J.	**J.-J.**	**J.-A.**	**A.-S.**	
5·81	5·80	5·78	5·70	
+04	+04	+04	+04	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	20,848	bales
Wheat	9,329	cwts
Linseed	124	„
Rapeseed	4	„
Gingellyseed	5,141	„
Poppyseed	90	„
Groundnuts	7,408	„
Castorseed	2,899	„
Rice	87,972	„
Myraboliams	6,445	„
Cottonseed	10,856	„
Mowraseed	88	„
Gram	1,363	„
Joowar	628	„
Maize	nil	

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozshah B. Petit and Co. writing from Hongkong on December 13 report on the market as follows:—

Our last circular was dated the 29th ultimo.

Exchange during the interval has suffered another severe slump but has not contributed to any advance in the dollar prices of yarn with the exception of only a few favourite spinnings of No. 10s. which have been taken off the market for immediate requirements at an appreciation of 1 dollar per bale. This advance is about equal to that established in the Northern Market where the same count only appears in favour at the moment. Other threads are neglected.

Compared with the preceding fortnight the clearances, though slow, are rather more satisfactory, a total of some 5,000 bales having changed hands.

No. 20s.—A fair business was done at last mail's prices.

No. 16s.—Not much in favour.

No 12s.—A limited business transpired at current rates.

No. 10s.—Cheap price induced business.

No. 8s.—Neglected.

No. 6s.—Selected threads fetched last mail's prices.

Market closes steady.

Sales:—225 bales of No. 6s., 2,245 bales of No. 10s., 515 bales of No. 12s., 1,870 bales of No. 20s; in all about 4,855 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers "Kumsang, Arratoon Apcar and Suisang" (from Calcutta), and "Takasaki Maru Lavanzo, Totomi Maru, Istok and Delhi" (from Bombay) of about 6,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 30,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 26,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India	T. T.	at Rs. 145 1/2 per cent.
„	Demand	„ 146
London	T. T.	„ Sh. 1·11 1/8d=$
„	Demand	„ 1·11 1/4d=$
Shanghai		„ Tls. 74 7/8=$100,
Silver		25 3/4d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes from Shanghai on Dec. 7:—We record with pleasure a further improvement in the tone of the Indian yarn market since the issue of our last report. Although the volume of business during the interval is not so great as that of the preceding fortnight, the prices of all spinnings have gone up. This increase is due not so much to the downward movement in the Rupee Exchange as to the smallness of the stock of Indian yarn here and to the firmness of the yarn market in Bombay, which strengthened the hands of the importers. No. 10s., which form the bulk of the transactions, were most in demand at an advance of Tl. 1.50a bale on former rates. Szechuen freely bought No. 10s. and No. 20s., paying for the latter an advance of Tl. 1.50 to Tls. 2.50 a bale. The other counts brought from Tl. ½ to Tl. 1 more per bale. Tientsin bought a small parcel of No. 10s., while the River Ports paid more or less attention to all counts. Clearances were very satisfactory. The market closes firm.

No. 10s. received most attention from Szechuen. Tientsin and Kiaochow each bought a small quantity. About 4,800 bales changed hands.

No. 12s. were in demand for Chinkiang and Kiukiang. Sales about 450 bales.

No. 16s. Kiukiang bought about 50 bales.

No. 20s. This count was in good request for Szechuen. The River Ports bought a few bales. About 2,700 bales were sold.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about	8,000	bales
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about	6,676	„
Estimated unsold stock about	60,000	„
Sold but uncleared stock about	30,000	„

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T. T. Rs. 198½ per Tls. 100	
„ Hongkong	„ Tls. 75½ „	$ 100
„ London	„ 2s. 7½d. „	Tl.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "NERA."

The following passengers are expected to arrive here from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Nera" to-morrow at 8 p.m.—

Aylott, Mr A E
Beck, Mr
Cooriawala, Mr
Delgado, Mrs and Nurse
Dunsandle, Lord
deFremont, Mr
Ghosh, Mr H R
Giffard, Mr J F
Haffkin, Mr W F
Jethmal, Mr G
Johnston, Mr
Knako, Mr
LeBas, Mr C G
Larking, Col
Livingston, Mr
Mayer, Mrs
MacCarthy, Miss
Macauliffe, Mr
Mortimer, Mr
Magniac, Mr O C
Norledge, Mrs
Naish, Mr J P
Pyani, Mr
Wadia, Mr C
Sirdar, Khan
Singh, Mr K
Sanzgwi, Mr K N S
Salling, Col
Shah, Mr and Mrs.
Underdown, Miss

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "KOERBER."

The following list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s "Koerber," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 to-day at 5-15 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit to-day at 2 p.m. sharp.

Amann, Dr Max
Ammos, Mr C
Benischke, Mr Victor
Coulmas, Mr S C
Connell, Mr W F
Carter, Mrs W B
Kunowski, Baron & Baroness
Mambrinudi, Mr E N
Reddie, Mr F A
Reichenfeld, Mr S
Schulenberg, Baron
Upendra Nath Gosh, Mr

WHAT a curious muddle, says the "Glasgow Herald," the Indian mail appears to have got into. The new contract with the P. & O. Company starts on February 1 when the boats must speed up to the minimum of 16½ knots. Provincials think they should get the advantage of the acceleration in late posting, but the Post Office says "No," and the strange thing is that its negative seems to mean that no advantage at all is to be taken of the increased speed of the mail boats. They must, for the convenience of Bombay, arrive on Friday morning as at present. To the obvious retort—Why then not start the mail later? there is only the insufficient answer that a Saturday morning despatch would involve the London letters lying in the Post Office overnight, and that the officials are already too busy with South African and American mails on a Saturday morning [illegible] It would appear that provincial [illegible] an opportunity for [illegible] General! Some [illegible] acceleration of the [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines, and 4 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BINNING—BERNE—December 28, at Bombay, Douglas Binning, Barrister-at-Law, to Eveleen Agnes, daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel J. C. Berne.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYKE—December 20, at Peshawar, the wife of Capt. P. H. Dyke, 120th (P. W. O.) Baluch L. I., of a daughter.

HANBURY—December 20, at Fyzabad, the wife of Lieutenant F. L. Hanbury, 85th King's Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

READ—MANTLE—December 16, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, by the Revd. the Archdeacon, C. J. Palmer, Harry Cribbe Read, to Edith Alice, daughter of John Hardy Mantle, Esq., of Nottingham.

TEMPLE—CURTIS—December 18, at St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Venerable Archdeacon Gillmore, Thornton William Temple, Indian Police, to Helena Grace Stuart Monteath, daughter of the late Col. J. G. S. Curtis, C. M. G., late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and of the late Mrs. Curtis, of 28, Park Road, Umballa, Punjab.

DEATH.

CHAMBERLAIN—December 21, at Hillside, Darjeeling, Louisa Frances, wife of F. Chamberlain.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Better than Quinine
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Febrifuge in existence.

Weak? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Want a Tonic? TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100 x 5 grain tablets. Free delivery anywhere in India for cash with order.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h., 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 8-38m., 10-8a.; Low water, 2-58m., 3-5a.
Bank Holiday: New Year's Day.
Parade of Troops in Garrison, 8-30 a.m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 2.—Bank holiday. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 9-37m., 10-52a. Low water, 3-54m., 3-50a.

Friday, January 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Oceana," with English mails of 20th ult., due to arrive at 11 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 13m. High water, 10-31m., 11-38a. Low water, 4-45m., 4-35a.

Saturday, January 4.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Mr. Stevenson's Billiard Exhibition, Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.; High water, 11-22m.; Low water, 5-24m., 5-20a.

Sunday, January 5.—2nd Sunday after Christmas. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 0-22m., 0-12a.; Low water, 6-22m., 0-5a.

Monday, January 6.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Christmas vacation. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 1-5m., 1-2a.; Low water, 7-10m., 6-50a.

Tuesday, January 7.—Port Trustees' Inspection of Bombay Harbour and Light-houses. Mr. Stevenson's Billiard Exhibition, Bombay Gymkhana. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 1-48m., 1-53a. Low water, 7-58m., 7-36a.

EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH.—There was a very attractive programme yesterday at the Framji Cowasji Hall, which was full to overflowing, and many were refused admission owing to want of space. The elite of the Bombay public were present to witness the grand show. The programme for to-day is also a very interesting and attractive one.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th inst. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March ......The Stars and Stripes for ever......Sousa
Overture ......Fra Diavolo ......Auber
Three Dances
Henry the VIII.—No 1 Morris, No 2 Shepherd, No 3 Torch ......Ed German
Selection ......Veronique ......Messager
Caprice ......The Whistler and his dog ......A Pryor
Reminiscences of Scotland ......Godfrey
Polka ......Bostraft ......Ziehrer

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of November last 1 horse was sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate and with the consent of the owner, while 17 horses and 40 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 253 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 29 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 25 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.—12 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals by the Magistrate at Bandra during the same month.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.
A delicious sensation of Coolness and Purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. [illegible] contain [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 31.

THE shallow depression in Northern India is now in the east of the United Provinces giving clouds in parts of Assam.

In north-west and Central India the skies have almost cleared.

In Burma the skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is slightly damper in the south and contains the average amount of moisture. Elsewhere, the temperature is normal or in excess.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, light cloud has appeared in parts of Assam but the skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal except in Chota Nagpur where it is in defect while the temperature is nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies have almost cleared. The quantity of moisture in the air has decreased in the United Provinces and is everywhere considerably less than the average. The temperature has risen slightly and is still nearly normal.

In the north-west of India the skies have cleared in Baluchistan and Rajputana and are free from cloud except in Kashmir where they are still lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature is in defect in Baluchistan and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula the skies are lightly clouded in the south-east and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is below the average in the Deccan and nearly equal to it in the rest of the Peninsula, while the temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast—No rainfall is likely.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 31st December was 30·014. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be ·14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31st DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st December 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity has been in slight excess of normal at Lahore and Delhi and less than usual in other places. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Temperature during the day time had been hotter than usual throughout the district. The variations of night temperature were generally small.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is in defect of normal. The direction of air movement is south-westerly at Allahabad and Jhansi and north-westerly at Agra and Mainpuri. Calm was recorded at Cawnpore. Yesterday's maximum was nearly equal to average at Allahabad and 1° to 4° warmer in other places. Last night's minimum was about normal or 1° hotter at Agra and Jhansi and 5° to 11° cooler elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air has become damper at Jacobabad and drier than usual elsewhere. Wind was blowing from northerly direction at Ajmer and from north-easterly direction at Karachi. Jaipur and Jacobabad recorded calm. Weather during the day time was warmer than usual while during night it was 4° hotter at Ajmer and 1° to 2° cooler at Karachi, Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally free from cloud in all places except at Indore where light cloud has appeared. The amount of moisture in the air is normal at Bhuj and generally in defect elsewhere. Winds are north-westerly at Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot and Bhuj while calms and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature had been 6° hotter than usual at Veraval and 4° cooler at Bhuj and Deesa. Minimum temperature was 4° cooler at Bhuj, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the moisture in the air has been less than usual. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Nagpur while calms and easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Temperature was hotter than usual at day while at night it was 4° hotter at Saugor and 4° to 6° cooler at Nagpur and Chanda.

Konkan.—Skies are cloudless and humidity has been slightly in defect or excess of normal. Winds are blowing generally from easterly or north-easterly direction. Maximum temperature differed but slightly from normal while at night, temperature was generally cooler than usual throughout the district.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are altogether clear and the amount of moisture in the air has been less than usual. Wind was south-easterly at Bijapur while calms were recorded at the remaining station. The variations of the day temperature are generally small while those of the minimum show a defect of from 2° to 5° in several places.

General Remarks.—Weather is generally settled and moderate to fresh westerly or north-westerly winds are likely to blow along the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE year book of our Indian contemporary "The Hindi Punch" is far different from that of its Bouverie Street namesake, but both journals contain one common feature, impartiality in criticism. There is hard hitting at authority in both, for authority always needs a little criticism and is often disinclined to take it unless pressed. But the "Hindi Punch" adds humour to its point of view, humour and often pathos, and one can learn much from its pages which might otherwise go unnoticed in the daily political strife of India, for "we learn to know things painted, things we have passed a hundred times, nor noticed——." The style of drawing is necessarily different from that found in our own "Punch," but Mr. Nowrosjee's journal combines with earnestness the two essentials—wit and wisdom, and therefore its pages will repay perusal.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
TO MOTORISTS:—
"Ring out the old, ring in the new
Ring out the false, ring in the true."
. . . .
"But Ring the FULLER Minstrel in."

Fuller Accumulator, Latest improvements.
Fuller Battery,
Fuller Coil 20,000 Sparks a minute,
Fuller Ignitialities and Motor Accessories,
Fuller Charging Set.

Connect the Accumulator at night.
It is fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
FULLER'S SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.
D. R. DADY,
CHURCH GATE BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 21st December give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week except an insignificant fall in the north of Basti and Gonda. Prices exceed scarcity rates and are generally stationary except in a few districts where they are rising. Markets, aided by importing, are adequately supplied. The demand for labour continues. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing are going on. Spring crops are still being sown and irrigated. Germination is good but rain is urgently needed. Poppy cultivation is progressing well. The condition of agricultural stock is fair but fodder is dear and scarce. There is no marked increase of crime. The numbers on relief are increasing noticeably in Gonda and Bahraich only where the figures are:—Gonda on works 19,000; on gratuitous relief 6,458; Bahraich on works 5,168; on gratuitous relief 5,929. There are relief works in five districts and test-works in sight. The numbers in the Province are:—on relief works 39,762; on gratuitous relief 18,151; total 57,913.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Distress is increasing although it is not yet severe. Continued high prices are pressing more hardly upon the classes unable to work, especially in towns. Gratuitous relief has commenced in some districts and will commence from 1st January in others where scarcity has been declared. Famine has been declared in Jalaun and scarcity in the Khere and Agra districts and the towns of Fatehpur, Ghazipur and Saidpur and Muhammadabad and Zamania in the Gazipur district. Relief measures are adequate; the health of those on relief is good. There has been some increase of casual relief by the police; but there is no general wandering. The numbers on relief in the Province are:—on works 39,762; on gratuitous relief 18,151; total 57,913. Prices—Bahraich 34; Jhansi 10½; elsewhere 10 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall nil. Prices of food-grains are generally above scarcity rates and are still rising in many districts. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing are in progress. "Toria" is being harvested. Wheat and barley sowings on irrigated lands have almost been finished in Gujranwala and nearly finished in Ambala and Ferozepore. The condition and prospects of standing irrigated crops are good to average and those of unirrigated crops bad. The outturn of irrigated autumn crop is average to below average and that of unirrigated autumn crops poor. Some damage was done to crops in Ambala, Gujranwala and Shahpur. The crops have also been damaged by insects and white ants in Ambala and Ferozepore. Frost has also injured the crops in Ferozepore. "Toria" has been damaged by green fly in Shahpur. Cattle are suffering from over work and scarcity of fodder in Jullundur and Sialkot. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Delhi, Ambala, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Mianwali and Jhang and in parts of Amritsar and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not available in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur. The supply of fodder is decreasing in Jullundur. Complaints of shortage of canal water are reported from Lyallpur. The water supply is decreasing in Ambala.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. Rain is badly needed throughout the Province. The condition of crops on unirrigated areas is very poor and on irrigated areas average. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in parts of the Tank tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district; and land is being ploughed on irrigated areas in the Peshawar district. Water is running in canals and fodder is sufficient except in the Dera Ismail Khan district where cattle are reported to be suffering. Prices are still rising but have not yet touched scarcity rates.

RAJPUTANA.

Spring sowings are in progress or are being watered. Irrigated crops are on the whole fair. Rain is urgently required in some states on dry areas sown. Some damage from frost is reported in Merwara. Condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. Food stocks are also sufficient or are being imported. Prices of common staple food grains are generally between 10 3-4 and 14 seers per rupee except in Dungarpur, Shahpura, Bundi, Kotah and Jhalawar where they range between 13 and 23 seers. Prices have fallen since last week in Merwara and Dungarpur and have risen in Tonk and Kishengarh. In other respects there is no change and no direct relief is being given at present.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Slight showers fell in the Bhilsa pargana of Gwalior; there was no rain elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops still continues on irrigated lands in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. The standing crops are fair to good in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa; nil in Bundelkhand; and bad in Baghelkhand. The probale outturn is below average in Bhopal; normal in Malwa; bad in Baghelkhand; and nil in Bundelkhand. Arhar, tobacco and vegetable crops have been damaged by cold and frost in parts of Gwalior; and cotton in Jaora. Agriculture stock is fair in Bundelkhand; and good elsewhere except in parts of Gwalior and Rewa. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; fair in Bundelkhand; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue high. Poppy sowing has been completed in parts of Indore and is in progress in Bhopal and Malwa. The numbers on test and relief works are:—In Rewa on works 19,291; on gratuitous relief 791; total 20,082. Nagod on works 1,995; on gratuitous relief 163; total 2,158; Jasso on works 548; on gratuitous relief 59; total 607. There is no change in the general situation.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been clear and cold. No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is practically finished and threshing and winnowing were in full swing throughout the Provinces. Cotton picking also continued. Dew continues to fall and the condition of the standing spring crops is generally good and fair in Akola, Damoh and Betul. Germination of spring crops sown since the recent rain is unsatisfactory in the Sakti tahsil of the Bhandara district while the seed sown on a considerable area in the Lakhnadon tahsil of the Seoni district has failed totally. Failure of spring crops is anticipated in two circles of the Chhindwara district. Slight damage by frost to "tur" is reported from Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara; wheat also suffered from disease to a small extent in the Burhanpur tahsil of the Nimar district. Preparation of land for the ensuing season has commenced in Bilaspore and Buldana. Labourers find sufficient work at present. Fodder and water are adequate but fodder is getting scarce in the Darwha taluq of the Yeotmal district. The price of wheat rose in Narsingpur, Hoshangabad, and Chhindwara by 1, 1¼ and ¼ seer respectively; and that of gram in Narsinghpur by 1¼ seers. "Jaur" became dearer in Narsinghpur, Akola and Buldana by 1 and 1¼ seers respectively: elsewhere prices are steady or fluctuated slightly.

Native States.—Light showers were received in Sirguja, Korea and in the interior of Bastar. Harvesting of autumn crops and threshing and winnowing continue. The condition of spring crops is generally good. Sugarcane pressing has been started in Raigarh. Prices of food grains are steady except that rice fell in Chhuikhadan and wheat rose in Korea by one seer ¼.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief during the week was 81,378 an increase of 34,806 on last week.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

Wife's Story of Change from Luxury to two Rooms.

A sad story was told at Willesden Police Court in a case where Felix Kistenberger, of Quinaten-street, Neasden, was summoned by his wife, Rosie, living at 28, Lichfield-road, Cricklewood, who desired a separation order on the grounds of persistent cruelty.

The wife, who was fashionably attired, was accompanied by her doctor.

She said that she was married in 1904, against the wish of her parents. At that time her husband was very rich, but about a year or so ago he lost all his money.

They were reduced from luxury to two rooms and her husband had to seek employment on the Metropolitan Railway, where he was now earning 24s a week as a driller.

Since he lost his money he had been unkind to her, kicked and pinched her, and neglected to provide her and her two little children with food. Her parents had practically kept her for some time past.

After giving evidence the complainant fainted, and had to be carried out of court.

Dr. Diplock said that he had had to remonstrate with defendant for his conduct towards his wife. She was now but a shadow of her former self.

The complainant's mother and sister, to fashionably dressed ladies, gave evidence of the defendant's neglect of his wife.

The defendant, who is of gentlemanly appearance, said misfortune had come upon him, and he had had to become an ordinary workman. He had tried to knuckle down to the life but his wife would not do it.

When he left the workshop in his dirty clothes, she met him outside in a costume made by Mme. Kate, of [illegible].

The [illegible] was granted with allowance of 10s. a week.

MORE SAXONY GOSSIP.

Paid members of a household, whether domestic servants or of higher position, have long had the reputation of being fond of gossiping of their employers. Of recent years, however, it has become the fashion for them to write and publish their reminiscences. They have sadly too much to tell, and we wish they wouldn't tell it. Presumably the work is profitable. Obviously, therefore, it would be too much to expect them to keep silence on matters which under a stricter code of behaviour would be regarded as confidential.

Frau Kremer, the author of "The Struggle for a Royal Child, Anna Monica Pia, Duchess of Saxony: was appointed by the King of Saxony, with the consent of his divorced wife, to instruct the little lady whose name, through her mother's indiscretions, has become sadly familiar to every newspaper reader. She lived for some time in the house of the Countess Montignoso at Florence, and presents a strange picture of the way of life there and the character of its inhabitants. It is not a sympathetic picture. That could not be expected, seeing that Frau Kremer was really an emissary from the Court at Dresden. But the gravest faults it brings home to the Countess might be summed up as folly and weak-mindedness—though, by the way, Frau Kremer herself appears to be undecided whether these characteristics did not conceal a subtle policy. In writing of others as often happens in such cases, the author succeeds in giving a lively impression of her own personality. Indeed, we are not sure that the good Frau Kremer is not the most amusing figure in the book. But she is only Frau Kremer, and a Governess, and therefore not so important as the lady of astonishing record in amorous adventure.

Full justice is done by the good governess to the charm of manner possessed by the Countess, who seems by reason of it, and perhaps by the more solid attribute of genuine kindness of heart, to have gained considerable affection not only from her immediate dependants but from her former husband's subjects. We read of thousands of loving messages and presents from the people of Saxony, and are given an account of the laborious care taken by the recipient in acknowledging them.

For the charm and kindliness Frau Kremer may have had some sort of appreciation. At the same time we judge from her story that she was rather shocked by the condescension shown by the Countess in bandaging the chauffeur and nursing the maid-servants when they met with accidents or fell ill. She "has a passion for playing the good Samaritan," remarks our author, with, we fancy, a frown on her prudish features. But the poor woman's sense of propriety, even her patience, must have been terribly strained when the Countess exhibited the marvellous flexibility of her toes.

"The Princess lays great stress upon the care of the hands and feet, although with all her striving she can't succeed in giving her hands the much-coveted classic grace. Perhaps this makes her feet seem all the prettier! The toes are as flexible as fingers, and the nails are exquisitely kept. She showed me proudly, when we were talking of her 'regime,' the beautiful naked feet, and moved the toes about, maintaining that she could easily have learnt to play the piano with them."

We gather that the Countess—let us continue to call her so for the sake of convenience, and because we really have no notion of the name she is now been entitled to—we gather that the Countess has a generous sense of humour. One of her favourite hobbies is the keeping of cutting-books.

"Even all the jokes about her, the very worst and most disreputable (including those at the time of her relations with Giron), are carefully pasted in, and this, so far as I can see, is the only occupation to which she keeps steadily. She showed me cuttings from the 'Jugend,' from the 'Simplizissimus,' from the 'Lustige Blatter,' and the other comic papers."

"This collection appears to afford her great pleasure. She is very proud of her 'archives,' and told me radiantly that she was doing it all as a legacy for her children—a most singular idea! She doesn't seem to feel the slightest vexation, or to have any sort of sense of the impropriety and degradation of such notices. Indeed, she is so extraordinary that she only seems annoyed when the reports say anything that isn't true. It doesn't matter how dreadful the things are—that doesn't trouble her—only they must be 'facts'; that she insists upon. And an impudent, even a risky joke about her doesn't seem to disturb her in the least. Indeed, it rather seems to me as if that is what amuses her most."

It is—we quite agree with Frau Kremer—a most singular idea to keep such "archives" as a legacy for the children.

Frau Kremer suggests that she received a fine notion of the Countess's piety during the first days of her stay in Florence. Early in the morning she was told that "Her Imperial Highness" had gone to Mass. Later on, remarking on such devotion, she was put right on the point.

"She isn't a bit devout, really. She's not going to Mass at all! First she goes to the fencing saloon, and then to the Baths, every morning!"

A similar disillusionment awaited the governess when she remarked the "glittering gold cross on the prayer-book" by the Countess's bedside.

"She must have seen, for she turned round and handed me the book, laughing and showing her lovely teeth.

"'Look! Isn't it clever of me!'

"I opened the prayer book, and couldn't believe my eyes when I saw the title page: Goethe's 'Faust'! Clever, indeed! 'Faust' in a prayer-book cover with a golden cross on it. . . . She had it done through a friend, when she was in exile with a sanctimonious old Countess at Ronno, and had to go to Mass every day—so that she mightn't be absolutely 'sick' with boredom,' she says. And thus 'Faust' became her daily reading."

Here is Frau Kremer's mature opinion of her lady's character:—

"Very susceptible to flattery, even the coarsest, she has a tremendous opinion of her own good qualities and talents, with both of which she is doubtless richly endowed.

"She is very astute, but her cleverness is coupled with an incautious impulsiveness, which is almost incredible, and has the most amazing results. This, and her utter incapability of resistance to any sudden emotion, is largely accountable for her many false steps, and, above all, for her flight from the Saxon Court.

"I can't possibly say that her character is a bad one. Her most striking characteristic—apparently, at any rate—is a positively imperturbable good humour. But her decisions often come at suddenly and unaccountably, as a bolt from the blue. Once an idea enters her head, it must be acted upon that very moment. This explains the amazing contradictions in her behaviour which confront me daily.

"And her opinions are as sudden and irresponsible as her thoughts. A thing will seem a crime to her at one moment, at the next a noble deed. She has a genius for looking at certain things so variously that black really seems capable of becoming white in her eyes; everything, in fact, appears to her just as it suits her purpose that it should appear."

An interesting note on the species of "Hibiscus," which yields roselle, (H. Sabdariffa. Linn.) occurs in the current number of the "Field." It forms a handsome bushy plant, six feet high, and the flowers are about three inches wide and yellow with a crimson eye. The calyx is what botanists call accrescent—that is, it continues to grow after the rest of the flower fades. In 24 hours the petals fall, but the calyx goes on growing for three weeks, when it is ready to be gathered. It is made into sauce, jam, or jelly. Of a bright red colour, it is said to have the flavour of cranberries. It may be noted that the glutinous calyx of the cotton tree, nearly related to the "Hibiscus," is made into a preserve in certain parts of China. A fine silky fibre is also made from the above "Hibiscus," and its seeds are used as food for cattle.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1908.

LORD CURZON'S SECRET.

GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON, first Baron Curzon of Kedleston in the Peerage of Ireland, ex-Cabinet Minister, ex-Viceroy of India, ex-Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, eldest son and heir of the Rev. Nathaniel Curzon, fourth Lord Scarsdale, with a regal palace, a mint of money, and a popular idol with most of his countrymen ought surely to be regarded as the most fortunate of mortals. As we have before noted in these columns, his life from his birth has been cast in the pleasantest of places. Gifted with eloquence, personal charm, a striking individuality, and undoubted talent, Lord Curzon while still on the sunny side of fifty can look back upon a career of such remarkable distinction that it has been rivalled by only one other living man—Lord Rosebery. And when the final tussle between the ex-Premier and the ex-Viceroy came to pass last March in the contest for the vacant Chancellorship of Oxford and the Blue Riband of the Nation's Favour, Lord Curzon swept the board with a majority two hundred greater than his opponent's poll in a total vote of fifteen hundred. Outside of "the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth" it is impossible to point to a more meteoric career than that of the last Viceroy of India. To-day he has the world at his feet, and if the Irish Peers decide to send him to the House of Lords in the place of the late Lord Kilmaine, he will score a further triumph the like of which history has no record. For Lord Curzon is no Irishman. Beyond a brief visit to Erin in his youth he has no actual knowledge of Ireland. He has no hereditary, and very little acquired, interest in Ireland. He was created an Irish Peer for a definite and purely personal reason, and one which implied no sort of regard for "the distressful country," or her Peerage. Even his title "Curzon of Kedleston" he did not take from Ireland, but from his father's seat in Derbyshire. So that if the hearts of the hundred and seventy-five Peers of Ireland so warm towards him that they elect him to the House of Lords as one of the twenty-eight representatives of their Order, and over the heads of men like the Earls of Wicklow and Antrim who have waited years for a vacancy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston may well consider that the cup of his ambition is full to the brim.

But, alas, there is a fly in the cup—a fly that spoils the flavour and sours the milk—a fly which is to most people invisible. In face of his life's march of triumph to dub Lord Curzon a man of disappointed ambition would be about as striking a paradox as one could invent. Yet it would be the truth. The fly in the Curzonian cup is the canker of disappointed ambition. And it is a canker which, to a man like Lord Curzon, must be proportionately painful as it grows. It has had no parallel since Lord Randolph Churchill "forgot Goschen," and was taught by Lord Salisbury that no man is indispensable. Lord Curzon's chagrin began two years ago; it has been growing ever since, and has now resulted in the sorry wail to the effect that "the Premier refuses to allow him to sit in the Lords with other ex-Viceroys of India." Lord Curzon's secret is now common property, and it is to be hoped that the Prime Minister will take the hint and end his Lordship's grievance. In fine, Lord Curzon, after serving his country for two terms as Viceroy of India, has received no titular reward whatever, although it has been the invariable custom for a century to give the Viceroys of India a step in rank on their return to England. There are only three other living ex-Viceroys, Lords Lansdowne, Ripon, and Elgin. Lord Lansdowne had already reached the top pinnacle of the Peerage to which he could rise when he came to India (as no Dukes are created nowadays unless they make a royal marriage). Lord Ripon was given a Marquessate as the reward of his Viceroyalty. In defiance of all precedent Lord Curzon remains to this day an ex-Viceroy without a seat in Parliament. And thereby hangs a story the sequel to which has never yet appeared in print. It is the root of Lord Curzon's canker. When that "most superior person," the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, was taken from the Foreign Office and made "Governor-General and Viceroy of India" it was pointed out that it would be necessary to ennoble him in order that he be equal in rank to the Commander-in-Chief and the Governors of Madras and Bombay. But he was not then forty years of age. Having already achieved Cabinet rank, Mr. Curzon foresaw for himself a vista of great political distinction in the Commons on his return to England. But if he were made a Peer of the United Kingdom, as is nowadays done in every case, he would become a Peer of Parliament, and his dream of the Premiership would be all but ended. So he persuaded the Heralds to make him an Irish Peer, which would, by a curious anomaly in Peerage law, permit him to contest any English constituency as a Commoner. No Irish Peerage had been created since Colonel McClintock was made Lord Rathdonnell over forty years ago, and the Heralds must therefore have required a lot of persuasion. But they did it; and so Mr. Curzon came out East as an Irish Peer, and, parliamentarily, a Commoner.

But the anomaly had a curious consequence. When the patent had been made out, and his newly-created Lordship had kissed hands and been duly Gazetted, the Queen developed a sudden curiosity to know why the young Viceroy desired to be made an Irish Peer. Her Majesty had supposed it was to placate the Irish. She then learned that it was in order that Lord Curzon might recommence his career in the Commons on terminating his period in India. Her Majesty was highly indignant. "That shall never be," she said to the Equery who unsuspectingly let the cat out of the bag. "No man who has represented me in India should wish to enter the House of Commons." And an intimation to that effect was eventually conveyed to the Viceroy in Calcutta. That is the true explanation of Lord Curzon's inability to enter the House of Commons now that he is free and yearning for public usefulness. There is, however, another and later reason why Lord Curzon cannot enter the House of Commons. Oxford, which was exceedingly kind to him nine months ago, has never had a Chancellor in the last three hundred years who was not a Peer except the two Cromwells. Lord Curzon would not risk offending his supporters all over the Empire by now accepting a seat in the Commons. His election to the Chancellorship finally placed him beyond the pale of the Commons. It would have been all right if the Premier had, on Lord Curzon's return from India, simply rewarded him with a United Kingdom barony. The dignity would have still been inferior to his Irish title, but it would have given Lord Curzon a seat in the House of Lords. It cannot ever be urged that this would have made one more peer of Parliament, as Lord Curzon must, if he lives, eventually succeed to his father's, Lord Scarsdale's, seat. If it had not been for that gentlemanly delicacy which frequently prevents a man of susceptible feelings asking for that which he knows well is rightfully his, he would have obtained the tenure of a seat in the Lords until the death of his father more easily than any other feat he has accomplished. But he studiously waited, in genuine expectation that the simple mark of appreciation which has invariably been given to previous Viceroys would be given him. It has not yet come, and one of the ablest men in the Empire has had to content himself with speeches to city companies and in the country. And if Lord Curzon's soul is full of disgust at his enforced impotence during the heyday of his life, he is not to be blamed. No man of human clay could permit his thoughts to dwell upon the unmerited snub which Lord Curzon has received without feeling chagrined. What Lord Curzon must have felt when the present Premier signalised his entry upon office by creating twenty peers of Parliament from amongst the ranks of rich but obscure Jews, bankers, and carpet-baggers from the shires can better be imagined than described.

* * *

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS. THE report of Mr. Weston on the result of his enquiry into the recent Beadon Square riots has been published and some attempt seems being made by the *Statesman* to show that the report bears out the contention of brutal behaviour on the one hand and supineness on the other by the police. We fail to see that the contention is in any way supported. The argument is based on the fact that the resolution accompanying the report does not use exactly the same words as the report while dealing with the same incident although the ideas are the same. Were the words exactly the same, except in so far as a quotation might be necessary, we fail to see the need of a resolution at all. Mr. Weston refers at length to the difficulty of keeping the tram service running, and says, "as in the other cases, some of the police may have been vindictive or excited and assaulted Bengali passengers, but I am forced to conclude that such cases were very exceptional, and that the police generally did their best to get the cars through the mobs." Commenting on this the resolution says: "The Lieutenant-Governor accepts Mr. Weston's conclusion that while some of the police may have been vindictive or excited and assaulted Bengali passers-by, such cases were very exceptional and that the police generally did their best." The difference is simply between the words "passengers" and "passers-by," and remembering that the mobs boarded the trams and tried to wreck them, it must have been very difficult to say who was and who was not a passenger. That the police were excited was very reasonable, far more reasonable than the excited tone adopted at the time by our critical contemporary. Had the report been read more carefully, or a little less captiously, it would have been seen that there was another paragraph which entirely disposes, in advance, of any difficulty of interpretation between the words "passers-by" and "passengers." "The curious part of the evidence on this point," says Mr. Weston, "is that, while some of the witnesses declare that the police assaulted and robbed them in the cars, the tram drivers, conductors, inspectors, etc., to a man deny that the police did any violence in the cars, but assert that when their cars were stoned or stopped by rioters, the police, if present, invariably came to their assistance. I can find no reason that these men should one and all give false evidence in favour of the police; they are in no way under police control and very rarely appear in court. During the ten months I was Chief Presidency Magistrate I do not recollect a single case of the prosecution of a driver or conductor for cognisable offences. I can only conclude that when rioters boarded the cars, the police pulled them off and, with them, some of the passengers, and both were more or less roughly handled."

As regards the alleged looting, the declaration is even more emphatic. "I am inclined, after careful perusal of the evidence, to divide the looting cases into two classes. In the one class, the police entered, more or less violently, into shops where rioters or supposed rioters took, or apparently took, refuge; in the other, there were large mobs of looters which small patrols of police were practically powerless to deal with; the owners bolted at an early stage, did not see who looted their goods, but accused the police afterwards, perhaps because others accused the police in their cases, perhaps because they hoped for compensation from Government, or for some other reason." The most important part of the report, however, deals with the general character of the riot. "There cannot be the slightest doubt that Bengalis of the Babu or *bhadrolog* class took a very prominent part in it. Their weapons were sticks and stones, and the latter were thrown not only from the street where the throwers might be got at, though most of them could take immediate refuge in dark and narrow *gullies* or lanes off the main road, but from the roofs and verandahs of houses where the throwers were quite safe from retaliation. The ordinary riot, too, is not committed by the respectable classes; and the police, therefore, seeing a man in the usual undress of *bhadrolog, viz.*, a *dhoti*, shirt and *chadar*, might pass him by and confine their attentions to the low classes who were rioting; but in this instance, as the the *bhadrolog* were themselves stone throwers, the dress of a Babu was no protection to him. It was palpably open to any one of that class to throw a stone and then claim immunity as a respectable man." And this, as every one expected, was what many a Babu did, but if in the general struggle some innocent man did suffer, it does not allow of a charge of brutality against the police and no immediate explanation, as demanded by our contemporary, seems to be needed on any point.

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CHINA'S MINERAL WEALTH. THE difficulties in the way of the explorer and the exploiter have only served to heighten the interest taken in China's mineral wealth and that country is now beginning to recognise the importance of these resources and to rejoice that she has kept the field clear for herself. The mineral wealth of this empire is perhaps almost incalculable, for the resources of the country, through the combined agencies of ignorance and prejudice, still remain a sealed book, and an estimation of the possibilities of the provincial hinterlands is based solely on the rare but valuable experiments which have directly and indirectly been possible. The greatest interest has therefore attached to the publication by the Chinese Government of the conditions under which this imperfect knowledge may be extended. When in 1904 the regulations issued were found to offer little encouragement for practical work, hopes were raised that the protests of the Powers would result in more generous privileges being accorded by the amended and permanent ones. A comparison of the preliminary regulations of three years ago with the new set which have just been published shows, however, that, despite her assertions to the contrary, China does not intend that her mineral wealth shall be developed by foreigners. It is indeed doubtful whether the Chinese themselves will be able to go very far under the present regulations, but it is with regard to the chances for foreign capital that we are more concerned. The new regulations are more than three times as numerous as the provisional ones, and go into details which leave little or no scope for an intelligent judgment on the part of any official, or allowance for any special conditions. Everything appears to have been thought of which experience or a too vivid imagination can associate with possible friction between the Chinese and foreigners, and a possible advantage being gained by the mining promoter of any nationality. While no definite discrimination is made between natives and foreigners in regard to the sharing of profits, the privileges accorded are so hedged round with restrictions as virtually to nullify every concession yielded. Combining the delay of granting prospecting concessions with a shortened period of validity of the license, it becomes practically impossible to utilise the permission when obtained. The Articles of the regulations which will, however, most vitally interest foreigners in China are those which relate to mining enterprises already in existence. Taken in their entirety the regulations, principal and supplementary, are calculated to place a real and permanent check on mining development in China, the tendency of their operation being to limit the freedom under which alone trade can thrive, and render the resources of the country hidebound by official supervision and interference. Even the Chinese, however advantageously placed by native resourcefulness, will scarcely be encouraged to launch out into extensive speculation under conditions which limit their chances of profit to individual official integrity, and offer a premium to misrepresentation, bribery and contentious litigation.

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OILING THE ROADS. WE congratulate the Municipal Engineer's Department on the work it is doing for the improvement of the roads in Bombay. The manner in which the oil has been laid between the Wellington Pier and Bori Bunder is excellent, and no risk is run either by horses or pedestrians. But it seems to us that the Department has begun at the wrong end if the dust is to be efficiently laid. North-East winds are blowing, and all the feeders to the main thoroughfare ought to have been oiled first. As it is dust comes sweeping along from the Carnac Road and on each side of the Gymkhana, covering the oil on the Esplanade Road and undoing much of the work which has been done.

*** WITH to-day's issue we give to our subscribers a copy of the "Bombay Gazette" Almanack for 1908, which, besides the year's calendar, contains a large amount of official information.

IN another column we publish the first of a series of notes and comments on Imperial and Municipal Politics by a well-known writer, who prefers to sign himself "Dhondo Pant." We believe his articles will prove to be one of the most attractive features of our new year's programme.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Britannia," outward bound, passed Suez on the 30th ultimo and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 11th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "R. Rubattino," from Genoa, left Aden for Bombay on the 30th ultimo and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 6th instant.

WE have handed over the sum of Rs. 402 to Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, Solicitor, the amount subscribed through our columns for the widow and orphan of Mr. Ghose, the Engineer who lost his life in the Colaba Mill fire.

MR. HENRY BURROW has been one of the regular bellringers at Horsham Parish Church for sixty-five years, and during that period has never once been absent from his post. He is eighty-one years of age. His memory is [illegible] good. He has to bear a [illegible] both tune and words. A [illegible] he has a natural gift for [illegible] full of [illegible]

THE SEVEN CITIES OF DELHI.

A Guide, Some Tombs and an Explanation.

ALL the latent Philistinism in me has been roused. The cause of this rousing was a fresh round-faced probationer of Police just out from home; Tombs completed the process. The policeman in embryo was my companion from Bombay and said he was going to Lahore. He is probably elsewhere—Peshawar or Thibet—by now, as I left him sleeping when I got out at Delhi, and I knew he hadn't the faintest idea where Lahore was. It was somewhere in India he thought, and perhaps it would have been better to have brought a boy with him as "he could have told him when he got there." The policeman kept his back rigidly on India as far as Gwalior. I made up my mind then that he should look at the marvellous Fort and made him do so. He said it was a "funny hill," and I felt bewildered and thought—against my will—that it must be a "funny hill." It isn't, is it?

We got to Dehli (the "Times" says that's the way to spell it) in the dead of night and the cold and the mist and the smell of coal smoke together with the sight of people in big coats and gloves made me think I was in London. I was wrong of course. I was in Delhi and soon in bed under three blankets. I didn't want to see Diwans and Forts the next morning; I wanted the Cashmere Gate and the Water Bastion and the Ridge. I soon found the two first and wandered about inside and outside the City wall. The Mori Bastion (but not the Gate) I also discovered, but the Ridge was not to be found. Then came the capture, not of Delhi, but of myself by a guide. I was placed in a carriage and my captor took me to the Cashmere Gate. "This is the Cash—," but I checked him with a dangerous growl. He then took me to the Fort in silence. How deceptive photographs are! I was surprised and flattered to find that His Imperial Majesty's opinion about Heaven coincided with mine. Very lovely, but a somewhat draughty and "hard-to-sit-down" kind of place. A keen wind made me think of the occasional advisability of spending Saturday to Monday with the Devil. This, apparently, H. I. M. did at times in the adjoining bath rooms. I notice that the waste water from H. I. M.'s bath flowed into his wives' apartments. How times do change. After remarking on the rather foolish arrangement in the shape of a marble screen which allowed H. I. M.'s wives to be heard and not seen, I was captured by a European who rushed me through a narrow door into the Pearl Mosque. It looked as if it wanted cushions or carpets, and I don't suppose H. I. M. said many prayers there. I got out all right, but the guide got me again and took me away. I had to go up a lot of steps into the Juma Musjid and—having no small change and being out of reach of the guide, who was stopped at the front door—I told a red-bearded mullah that the mosque was facing the wrong way and needed shifting a point or two to get the right Kebla for Mecca. In revenge he took me to a shrine, showed me a bristle from the beard of the Prophet, a footprint (very well done, but I understand the Prophet was not a woman and did not wear boots) and the Koran. I looked closely at the Koran and any doubts I might have had about its being inspired were immediately dissipated. I had to pay a rupee. My thoughts went back to the Peacock Throne and the silver ceiling, that once was, of the draughty Audience Chamber. The Persian Conqueror not only removed these, but—conqueror-like—instilled his ideas deeply into the vanquished. Peacock thrones are now scarce, and it is impossible for a traveller to judge of the love of the Delhi people for them; their cleverness in, and devotion to, the art of removing silver is, however, most noticeable. I got out of the Musjid by a side door in the hopes of evading my guide. He was an experienced man, however, and was waiting for me with an attitude of respect and devotion which was very trying. He proposed to take me to a Jain Temple. I explained that Jains were dissenters and that my views were rather anti-Protestant. He was rather brutal, and I was made to go up several back lanes and found myself in a kind of mosque or temple with some very wonderful carvings which I could not see. I was then told to admire a fine sandalwood door, and, being exhausted, did so. The brutal guide then explained that it wasn't sandalwood, it was stone. I said I didn't care a damn. I was then taken "home" to the hotel, revived en route by a view of the place where Hodson very properly shot the two young princes, and where the Persian or some other guide-hater stood on a balcony and superintended the massacre of 1,000,000 guides. This did me good. I wanted to go up to the balcony and superintend, but I saw a policeman and thought of the unrest in India.

In the afternoon just as I was thinking of mutiny times, the guide re-captured me and took me to the Ridge. Now he was one of the subject race and I kept him explaining positions, and the inaccuracy of his explanations, over and over again. I guided him over rocks and scratchy bushes. I brow-beat him, I lured him into mis-statements. I made him descend (and re-ascend) inclines and stand in the position where guns once stood, whilst I looked and imagined and thought of what I had read of in many books. He was my prisoner now. I led him to the Memorial and made him extract information from a Rajput veteran. The veteran's intellect was dimmed with years, but he had fetched water for Nikelsayn Sahib from that well and had got a scar on the leg for doing so. He had gone in at the Cashmere Gate and after the fourth day the "hookum" was given to kill. So he killed. He killed birds, he said, and dogs and others things and men, and everything that was alive. He was a Rajput and I asked if he killed cows and women on that occasion. An ink-like blush suffused his face and he said: "Sahib, the 'hookum' was to kill." I liked the old humbug and he followed the example of the Persian conqueror. I took my harassed and worn out guide back to the hotel with me and cast him, like an old glove, aside. The guide had recovered next day and turned up early in the morning to take me to see tombs. I evaded him by the back entrance and went to see the ruins of Metcalfe's house—a wonderfully planned building with its underground rooms giving on the river Jumna. Here, by chance, I met an old Mutiny veteran from whom I extracted interesting information by dint of making exasperatingly silly questions and suggestions, thereby goading him into telling me about the siege. I was eventually taken prisoner by the guide and conveyed in a carriage to Kutb Minar. The country is studded with tombs for miles and miles. The very largest tombs are those of Emperors, the middle-sized ones and the greater number of the common or desert tombs are those of Prime Ministers. The rest are the sepulchres of guides thoughtfully provided by their Persian and Afghan clients and other travellers centuries ago.

There are seven Cities of Delhi and the reason for this is now plain to me. When one Delhi became quite blocked with tombs and the traffic in the streets hopelessly congested owing to the high rate of mortality then prevalent amongst Prime Ministers and the simple custom of burying them in the middle of the road, the town had to be shifted and a new one built. This process was repeated several times, and we have the modern Delhi some 22 miles from the oldest city. Under an enlightened Government the Mahomedan departed are now buried in the sidewalks and in back gardens, and the new city will probably be kept clear for some time to come. The death-rate—owing to the extinction of the Royal House of Delhi and the lack of Persian Conquerors—has greatly decreased and with it the demand for tombs. The biggest tombs are in the form of mosques and are all more or less of the same pattern and colour. The Emperors generally built these mosques or sepulchres on enormous platforms some 15 or 20 feet high; in these they thoughtfully provided a large number of burial chambers for their Prime Ministers. I was taken to see the Emperor Houmayon's tomb, but I refused to listen to the guide's explanation of its beauties. I demanded to be shown where the King of Delhi and his sons and their women were captured by Hodson. This I saw; it was underground where the Emperor's real burying place is. This satisfied me and I drove the guide before me refusing to tire my eyes further with the sealed-pattern Indo-Saracenic beauties of the architecture. Some miles further on the guide said there was a beautiful tomb near by with [illegible] network screens and with the white marble inlaid with jasper, agate, cornelian and [illegible]. I threatened to kill him and he was silent. [illegible] on I distinctly heard him say something [illegible] tomb, but on being questioned he said it was only his cough. The "Kitab" is a barbaric wonder and is a monument of eternal patience on the part of the [illegible] who built it, specially for his favourite but bad-tempered daughter. She [illegible] always [illegible] for dinner, explaining that she could not [illegible] till she had seen the Jumna [illegible] 20 [illegible] away. He didn't like those clandestine [illegible], so ran the "Kitab" up and told her she must, in future, look at the Jumna from the top of it before dinner. He was fond of her, but he knew she had a weak heart and her tomb is probably one of the ruins near by. It was a great relief to see some old Hindu architecture here after the patience-trying profusion of the Mahomedan tomb or mosque style.

I was beginning to be satiated with tombs and Indo-Saracenic style and I was fearful lest the Taj Mahal should act on me like a dose of sugar and water after a heavy dinner. I found afterwards that it did not do so. I thought it better to kill my guide before returning to the hotel. It was only following an old custom and I was getting used to the country. I buried him in the middle of the main road and created an Indo-Saracenic tomb over his remains. On the return journey I had qualms of conscience, for I believe he was a Hindu and I ought to have burnt him, but I didn't like to go back. Peace be to his cinders. As a guide he was probably among the least bad, but after all he was a guide. Before I left next morning I went all over the Ridge again and talked in signs with my dull-witted Rajput veteran friend. He became rather too professional and reminded me somewhat of my late guide, so I left him a solitary figure silhouetted against the morning sky looking towards the Cashmere Gate for globe-trotters and pice.

Agra, dust, the Fort and the Taj Mahal. I will not tell you in ink my impressions of the last. I was warned that I should be disappointed. I was told to see it first—"in the dark" by ribald men—by moonlight by some—by sunrise by two. I saw it by daylight first. I saw it by moonlight second. I saw it by sunrise third. I said good-bye to it by daylight. For the rest see Treves and other eminent authors. I'm not going to say anything. The Fort: These Emperors at it again! Marble screens. Precious stones. No cushions. Hard beautiful mosques to pray in. No wonder they put each other's eyes out and behaved disgracefully generally. One of them had the sense to put in a bit of Hindu architecture for his Hindu wife and relieve the monotony and cloying grace of the arch. I wish one of the Imperial line had broken the monotony with the Bombay Scotch Church style; it would have made one feel more for them in their downfall. I was bound to go to Fatehpur Sikri and I was glad I did. Quite a relief to find a Hindu lack of arches almost everywhere, though the columns are irritating, and the detailed carving niggling. Of course it is very modern for Hindu work and I suppose—though what do I know?—not of the best. The Chisti's tomb is a gem set in red sand-stone. The Chisti's descendants really deserve a tomb each and that soon. Would I were Aurungzebe for a week!

I am too old to travel alone. I wouldn't mind these places were I on my honeymoon and had I some one to contradict and show off my superior ignorance too. I must come round here with my wife and if she shows a strong predilection for tombs (she may like the Taj) I shall give her one of her very own.

What I shall remember plainly in years to come will not be audience chambers nor inlaid walls, nor the precious stones (imitation, Sahib, but used to be amethyst, &c., &c., &c.) nor where the Emperors childishly played the fool in marble. What will remain will be the Ridge, the Cashmere Gate, the man who spoke to Nicholson, the grim wicked Fort of old Delhi, the Taj Mahal, the Residency and the Memorial. The rest will be drowned in Delhi and Agra dust. The Memorial, I am told, is bad art. So it! I am a Philistine and I felt something wrong with my throat as I looked at it. The sun, perhaps, for I found I was standing bareheaded while I looked.

N. KAY.

THE OIL FIELD ON BUFFALO CREEK.

How They Shoot Oil Wells.

A WRITER in the "Mines" and "Minerals" says:—"The feature of great interest on the operation of the well in this district is that of "shooting" them. A few days after the well is [illegible] about 20 quarts of nitro-glycerine is exploded in the sand for the purpose of increasing the flow of oil. Then after several months when the flow becomes sluggish or stops altogether a charge of 40 quarts is used. This greatly enlarges the cavity in the sand at the bottom of the well. Other and larger charges are subsequently used if the condition of the well requires such treatment. The charge for the first shot is applied by putting the nitro-glycerine in a tin tube and lowering it to the proper location in the oil sand. The tube is about four and a half inches in diameter and from four to six feet long. It has a conical bottom, to the apex of which is attached a piece of two-inch tube also made of tin. The length of this small tube is made to suit the conditions of the well as shown by careful measurement, so that when the tube rests on the bottom of the well, the charge of nitro-glycerine will be located at the proper height in the sand.

Before introducing the shot, the well is cleaned out thoroughly with the sand bucket and a swab lowered the entire depth and drawn out. The depth is measured carefully with a steel tape having a weight or iron basket fastened to the end. The top of the tube containing the nitro-glycerine for the first shot is fitted with a heavy metal disk and a fulminate cap. A heavy copper bale completes the arrangement. The bale is supported by a flat hook on a light cord that passes over a small pulley tied to the drill rod just over the well, and then to the reel clamped to the flywheel of the engine at the farther end of the rig. The tube is suspended in the well with the top at a convenient height above the floor of the derrick and the nitro-glycerine is slowly and carefully poured into it from the 2-gallon cans as they are brought from the waggon nearby. The reel is then turned by hand and the charge slowly lowered to the bottom of the well. When the anchor tube is attached to the lower end of the nitro-glycerine tube bottoms, the slack in the cord loosens the hooks, the clutch on the reel is set, and the engine operated so as to rapidly wind up the cord. All boiler fires, if any near the well, are put out, and a 2-foot piece of 2-inch pipe called a "go devil" is dropped into the well. After waiting to hear the report of the explosion as transmitted instantly by the well casing, and thus being assured that it is a live shot, the "shooter" rapidly hunts a safe location with the other spectators to watch the results. After quite an appreciable time, which seems much longer to the spectators than it really is, a gradually increasing roar is heard, followed by a grand fountain display of gas, oil, and rocks, the latter making a noisy bombardment of the derrick. The oil generally rises above an 80-foot derrick, and during the progress of the display the derrick is sometimes entirely hid from view by the cloud of oil. It is a sight well worth going a long distance to witness. The pieces of rock from the [illegible] sand and the [illegible] are usually small, though sometimes a rock as large as one's fist is forced out. In case it is not convenient to take the empty nitro-glycerine cans back to the magazine for refilling, the shooter destroys them by means of a fuse and cap. The cans are piled up at some out-of-the-way place and exploded, the nitro-glycerine adhering to the inner surface of the cans is powerful enough to annihilate the cans and make a good sized excavation in the ground where they were located.

The subsequent shots are applied in a different manner, as the tube containing the charge will not stand vertical in the well, but drops into the cavity formed by the previous shot or shots at the bottom of the well. The nitro-glycerine is poured into several tin tubes about [illegible] feet long. These have conical ends, and the top of each tube has a small nozzle for introducing the nitro-glycerine by the use of a funnel. Each tube has a copper bale at the top, and some of them have a [illegible] also at the bottom. By this arrangement the tubes are lowered into the well in pairs, two being tied together by a short piece of twine extending from the top bale of the lower tube to the bottom bale of the upper tube. When filled, the nozzle is closed with a cork.

The pairs of tubes lie in irregular positions in the cavity at the bottom of the well, and it is not possible to fire the charge by dropping a "go devil" on to a cap attached to the top of any of the tubes. Hence a squib is used for firing the charge. For a 1,700-foot well a length of from 30 to 36 inches of fuse is used. After the two tubes of the squib are placed together, with the end of the fuse leading from the opening in the top, earth is filled into the annular space between the tubes and the top of the outer tube crimped over around the inner one, and the extra length of fuse coiled and held in its place. The inner tube is then filled about two-thirds full of nitro-glycerine and corked. The construction of the squib is such that the fused cap is surrounded by the nitro-glycerine, and thus is in the best location to insure an explosion of the charge. The fuse is lighted with a match and the squib dropped into the well. An awl and a pair of pliers are the only tools needed for making the squib."

MR. CORNELIUS LUNDIE, of Cardiff, the oldest railway manager living, is in his ninety-fifth year, and [illegible] active part in [illegible] the interests of the [illegible] Railway, from the general management of which he retired [illegible]. He is proud of the fact that he [illegible] to Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Lundie [illegible] Sir Walter was [illegible] visitor [illegible] the [illegible] resided.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ATTITUDE OF NATAL.

Imperial Interference Impotent.

EAST AFRICA AS AN INDIAN ANNEXE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Natal refuses to permit Indians, deported from the Transvaal, to remain in or even enter Natal, unless satisfactory arrangements are concluded with the Transvaal.

Hitherto there have been no negotiations.

Mr. Rees, M.P., in an interview, said that he did not believe that the true interests of India would be served by fighting a Self-Governing Colony on behalf of immigrants. The Colony was bound to prevail. Such a question excites nobody in India but the agitators.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an article on the anti-Asiatic legislation in the Transvaal says that the only solution of the Indian Emigration problem is to make British East Africa, a Colonial Annexe to India.

Sir M. Bhownuggree, who was interviewed yesterday, said that in view of the situation in India, the Transvaal legislation was an Imperial calamity and would shake the loyalty of the Indian people; and their confidence in the desire and power of the Imperial Government to protect them from injustice.

We shall, he said, continue to fight, for to give up and tell the people of India there was nothing to be hoped from the Imperial Government would be most dangerous.

Mr. Smuts, the Colonial Secretary, speaking at Zeerust, said that no unregistered Asiatics would be granted trading licences in the New Year.

LATER.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that Counsel has advised Indians that the Government is only empowered to send them to the frontier and not over it.

Sir West Ridgeway, in an interview by Reuter's Representative, said that the policy of restricting Asiatics had been deliberately adopted by most self-governing Colonies and cannot be reversed by the Imperial Government unless the latter is ready to use force and consequently break up the Empire. It is inspired, he said, by the instinct of self-preservation. We regretted the irksome restrictions on Indians, but the Imperial Government did nothing to remove disabilities when it was a case of a Crown Colony.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Secretary Taft's View.

VICTORY OVER SOCIALISM.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Secretary Taft, speaking at Boston, denied that the Administration's policy towards Capital had contributed to the present crisis. It was, he said, a demonstration of the possibility of restraining abuses of private property. It was a great Conservative victory and stayed the advent of Socialism. The only alternative to the regulation of Railway Trusts was to hand them over to the country.

He advocates Government ownership and State Socialism.

NEW BATTLESHIP LAID DOWN.

Another Improvement on the "Dreadnought."

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

A new battleship to be named the St. Vincent which is an improvement on the "Dreadnought," and 1,350 tons larger, was laid down yesterday at Portsmouth.

DEATH OF A FRENCH MINISTER.

Falls Dead in the Senate.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

[illegible] French Minister M. Guyot Dessaigne fell [illegible] morning within the precincts of the Senate.

MOROCCO.

[illegible] and Spain to Control Traffic in Arms.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

[illegible] of Morocco has authorised France [illegible] Spain to control the contraband traffic in arms [illegible] Moroccan waters.

[illegible]EVOLT IN PORTUGUESE GUINEA.

Europeans in Danger.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The "Times" Lisbon Correspondent telegraphs that an alarming revolt has occurred in Portuguese Guinea. Europeans are in urgent need of assistance. An expedition is to be sent.

It is perhaps a compliment to the cheap modern Press, says a Home paper, that matters identical in their nature, but known in different countries by different names, are tending to assume one common denomination everywhere. It is a compliment, too, to Gallic aggressiveness that in relation to political combinations the name is French. English parties had their coalitions before France had developed parties at all. Germany has revelled in "Cartels," which are the same thing, for years. But France, [illegible] to the [illegible] filling Europe with the clash of her factions, has christened the thing a "bloc," and now a coalition threatens to become a "bloc" everywhere. Even Germany, so jealous of [illegible] and [illegible] French words, has [illegible] her cartel a "bloc."

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Kaiser as Entente Maker.

A SPORTING FRIENDSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. Edward Decey publishes in the "Empire Review" an interview with the Kaiser.

His Majesty said that as the eldest grandson of Queen Victoria, to whom he had been greatly attached, he felt it most keenly that he had been regarded in England as hostile to Britain. His reception in England was accordingly most welcome.

Hitherto, he said, he had only known the Court life in England. Now he had learned to know the country and the people.

He was impressed by the wealth and dignity of life of the country gentlemen and by the independence and kindliness of the peasants.

England, he said, was best describable as "The Happy Country."

He hoped that Germany would soon enjoy more sport, of which, perhaps, the English were a little too fond.

Regarding trade, the Kaiser was all for the "open door" policy, though he said, it was impossible at present to introduce it into Germany.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Unfit for Self-Government.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Secretary Taft speaking at Boston, said that he did not believe the Philippines would be fit for Self-Government for one or two generations. English was taught in all schools because it was the business language of the Orient. He advocated the removal of the American tariff on Philippine sugar and tobacco.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Reverend Father Murphy, Archbishop of Hobart, the oldest Catholic Prelate, and formerly Bishop of Hyderabad, is dead.

Dr. Murphy was educated at Maynooth and came to India in 1820 as a missionary at Madras, accompany's the Right Rev. Dr. Carew. He was nominated as coadjutor to the Vicar Apostolic of Madras in 1845 and in the following year was consecrated by the Bishop of Cork. He was Superior of the Mission of Hyderabad, at Secunderabad, till the erection of the Mission into an independent Vicariate, when he was nominated first Vicar Apostolic of Hyderabad, 20th May 1853. He was excluded from Secunderabad from September 1848 till Easter 1853 by the intolerance of Sir Henry Pottinger, during which period he was obliged to reside at Chudderghaut. His Lordship on account of ill-health left India in 1864, and was nominated Coadjutor with right of succession to the Bishop of Hobart Town, Tasmania, 1865, and succeeded in January 1866 on Bishop Wilson's resignation as Diocesan Bishop of that See. In July last the Tasmanian journal, referring to his Grace's birthday celebrations, said:—Birthday greetings poured in upon the Archbishop this year again from all parts of Tasmania. Tasmania is the land of veterans, but he is the most venerable of all veterans among us. There is a charm in him which was his from youth,—a sweetness of temperament that fascinates, a courtliness that commands respect, and an amiability which time in its passing has but mellowed. He is one of nature's gentlemen and his training, his calling, his long life of unselfish work for others and the graces that come through it have developed to perfection nature's handiwork. These things have carved out for the Archbishop the place he holds in his people's hearts and have won for him the affectionate esteem of his fellow-citizens without distinction of creed. The birthday demonstration was one of which any one may feel justly proud. The Governor, Lady Strickland and family greeted him—their pastor and friend. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John S. Dodds, though his official duties detained him in the North, did not forget to send greetings equally cordial and sincere. The Premier and Ministers, the Mayor and Aldermen, members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, the Commandant of the Defence Forces, Bishop Mercer and several of the Anglican Clergy who serve under him, the Rev. James Barr, ex-President of the Council of Churches, the Archbishop's own clergy and people, representatives of the different Societies connected with the Church, all greeted him, rivals only for the nonce, in the sincerity and earnestness of their manifestation of respect.

MR. ALLEN'S CONDITION.

Causing Anxiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

Mr. B. C. Allen's condition to-day is not so satisfactory.

To-day's Bulletin states that there are some indications of deep suppuration.

The "Empire" states that a meeting is being arranged by the Nawab Bahadur and Zemindars at Dacca to put on record the indignation felt by the people of that station at the attempt upon Mr. Allen's life.

PROSECUTION FOR SEDITION.

Printing Press Confiscated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The Barisal "Pitaiski" newspaper whose Editor is serving out a term of imprisonment for sedition states that Aswini Kumar Dutt's National Press at which the paper is printed was confiscated on 26th instant owing to non-payment of the fine imposed upon the Editor.

FRIDAY'S VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

At next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General Sir Harvey Adamson will move the passing of the Legal Practitioners Bill. Mr. Erle Richards will introduce the Limitation of Suits Bill, and Mr. Baker will introduce the Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

Electro-Motor Trains for Branch Lines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 31.

The East India Railway is introducing electro-motor coaches on some of their branch lines. The first train of this description passed through Cawnpore "en route" Agra where they will be used on the Agra-Tundla branch. The train is divided into four compartments one for first-class passengers, one for third-class and one for the Guard and a leading compartment for the Driver.

The train is described as being exceedingly [illegible] finished.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

TO-DAY'S LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

The following New Year's Honours have been gazetted:—

STAR OF INDIA.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Mr. Francis Alexander Slacke, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal.

Mr. John Nathaniel Atkinson, acting First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, lately Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.

Mr. Percy Comyn Lyon, Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Algernon Robert Sutherland, lately Chief Engineer to the Government of the United Provinces.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander-in-Chief.

Major His Highness Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur of Rampur.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

His Highness Raja Bane Singh of Rajgarh, Bhopal.

Mr. Thomas Gordon Walker, lately Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Mr. Arthur Naylor Woollaston, lately Registrar, India Office.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Palamaneri Sundaram Sivaswami Aiyar, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.

The Hon. Mr. Francis Guy Selby, acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Colonel William Riddell Birdwood, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. Saint Hill Eardley Wilmot, Inspector-General of Forests.

Mr. William Herbert Dobbie, lately Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. Alfred Hamilton Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Sao Mawng K. S. M., Sawbwa of Yawng Hwe.

Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Hamid Uz Zafar Khan, Member of the State Council, Alwar.

Major John Norman Macleod, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

Mr. Henry Elworthy, Manager of Messrs F. C. Osler and Co. Limited, Calcutta.

KNIGHTS.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. Charles George Hillersen Allen, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Mr. Horatio Hale Sheppard, lately Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Arthur Guillum Scott, lately Accountant General, India Office.

INDIAN HONOURS.

MAHARANI.

The title of Maharani is conferred upon Her Highness Rani Bhatianiji, widow of His late Highness Raja Hahtab Singh, Chief of Narsinghar, Bhopal.

RAJA.

The title of Raja is conferred upon:—

Chaudhri Harbans Singh of Haldaur Bijnor District.

Mir Abu Jafar, Talukdar, Fyzabad District.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA.

The title of Mahamahopadhyaya is conferred upon:—

Pandit Rama Shastri Bhagavatacharya, Assistant Professor, Queen's College, Benares.

Pandit Guru Charan Tarkadar Shantirtha, Professor in Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanscrit College Rampur, Boalia.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdus Salam, retired Head Maulvi, Dacca Madrassa.

HAZIK-UL-MULK.

Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi.

DEWAN BAHADUR.

Triplicane Muppur Ranga Chariyar, Sessions Judge, Nellore, Madras Presidency.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Haidar Khan Achakzai of Baluchistan.

KHAN BAHADUR.

Muhammad [illegible] Husain, Collector of South Canara.

Bomanji Edalji Modi, late District Deputy Collector, Kaira, Bombay.

Moulvi Daudar Rahman, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal.

Mehdi Ali Khan of Lucknow, United Provinces.

Maulvi Muhammad Fasih-ud-din, Deputy Collector of Cawnpore.

Mian Muhammad Shafi, Advocate, Chief Court Punjab.

Mehr Allahyan Khan, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan.

Kazi Sala-ud-din of Nandura, Buldana District.

Raja Alidad Khan of Gilgit.

RAI BAHADUR.

Babu Durga Prasad, Deputy Magistrate, Darbhanga.

Babu Charu Krishna Mazumdar of [illegible]ampur, Murshidabad.

Babu Saroda Prasad Sen, late Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Prisons, Bengal.

Babu Mani Lal Sinha Ray of Chakdighi, Burdwan.

Babu Lal Gopal Sen, Retired Subordinate Judge, Bengal.

Babu Annada Prasad, Sircar, Executive Engineer, Calcutta.

Babu Balmukand, Deputy Collector, Partabgarh.

Lala Ishwar Sahai, President of the Co-operative Credit Societies, Fatehpur.

Babu Suresh Chandar Singh, Sub-Divisional Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca.

Babu Hari Mohan Chandra, Retired Deputy Magistrate, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Rai Sahib Bhuban Ramdas, Honorary Magistrate, Kamrup, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

RAI SAHIB.

Diwan Jamiat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner Baluchistan.

[illegible] Raghunatha Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

RAO BAHADUR.

Gopal Rao Srinivasa Rao, Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.

Venkatasamy Ramabhadra Nayudu of Vadagarai.

Appasami Annasami Tevar, Landholder, Tanjore District.

Daulatram Kasiram Pandit, Administrator, Muaj Junior State, Bombay.

Mahandas Dhanrajmal, Native Assistant Commissioner, Karachi.

Ganpat Rao Gopal Ghatate, Landowner of Nagpur, Central Provinces.

SARDAR SAHIB.

Narain Singh, Zaildar of Singpura, Gurdaspur District.

Hospital Assistant Mahar Singh of Gilgit.

KHAN SAHIB.

As a personal distinction upon Wadero Dhanjbaksh walad Ali Mardan Khan Jatoi of Bete, Larkana District, Sind.

Pir Muzaffar Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Punjab.

Miyan Ahmad Khan Khel, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Haji Bhawal Haq, Head of Haripals, Baluchistan.

Haji Malik Rahman, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar City.

Jalal-ud-din Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.

Mulla Sahit Khan of Kashgar.

Agha Bedr bin Haji Mahammad Amin, Residency Agent, Lingah.

Munshi Rahmatulla, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Survey of India.

Abdul Majid Khan, Hospital Assistant, Burma.

RAI SAHIB.

Brijmohan Lal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Babu Baharen Chandra Sen, Hospital Assistant, Darjeeling.

Assistant Surgeon Guru Prasanna Raha, United Provinces.

Lala Ganga Ram, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Babu Kali Kishore Chauduri, Retired Inspector of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Babu Ram Singh, Inspector Bakarganj Police.

D. Purnanda Chatterji, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Seth Huni Lal Kastur Chand of Hyderabad.

Rai Hota Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.

Chandri Jawala Prashad, Shanipur Dalmough, Rai Bareilly.

Mehata Ramji Mal, Inspector of Police, Burma.

RAO SAHIB.

Sangisetti Venkata Naraiyana Nayudu, Deputy Tahsildar, Ganjam.

Vishram Narayan Rege, Assistant Surgeon, Sadra, Bombay.

Raghunath Balkrishna Talvolkar, Head Master, Government High School, Amraoti.

N. Nursim Iyengar, Manager, Horse Remount Depot Office, Nilgiri District, Madras.

KYET THAYE ZAUNG SHEW SALWE YA MIN.

Maung Tha Dur Aung, Temporary Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma.

Paban Myosa of Bawalake, Burma.

Maung Saw Tun Sawbwa of Thaungthut, Burma.

THUYE GAUNG NGWE DA YA MIN.

Maung E. Tha, Inspector of Police, Burma.

Maung Po Yin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

AHMUDAN GAUNG TAZEIK YA MIN.

As a personal distinction upon Maung Po Si Akunwun, Rangoon.

Munn Eipality Maung Kan Gyi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Maung Po Hla, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

Maung Po Kyu, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS.

FIRST CLASS.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, First Class has been awarded to:—

Reverend E. Guilford of the Church Missionary Society, Amritsar District.

Major Robert Charles MacWatt, Special Plague Medical Officer for the Central Provinces.

Venkatarama Krishnaswami Aiyar, Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

Maulvi Abdul Rahim of Bhagnipur.

Mrs. Grant, lately of Lansdowne Hospital of Bhopal.

Reverend Thomas Vincent Campbell, Cuddapah.

Mrs. Mildred de Rentzow, Lady Superintendent, United Provinces Branch of the Lady Minto's Nursing Association.

Lala Joti Prasad, Vice-President Municipal Committee, Jagadhri, Amballa.

Nursing Sister Dora Louisa Truslove Moore, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

Pribhdas Shewakram, Manager, Nava Vidyalaya School, Hyderabad, Sind.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

Subadar Major Lachman Dube, 3rd Brahmans.

Subadar Major Zargun Shah, 55th Coke's Rifles.

Subadar Major Bishn Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles.

Ressaldar Thakur, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry.

Jemadar Chattar Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

No. 1750 Havildar Kuku Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2060 Naik Ambar, 40th Pathans.

No. 1776 Naik Bhagathir Thapa, Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2268 Lance Naik Khusal Khan, Northern Waziristan Militia.

Sepoy Hunar, Zhob Levy.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIOTS.

Fresh Outbreak: Several Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

The Volunteers were again called out to the Kolar Gold Field on Saturday evening last in consequence of a renewed outbreak of rioting between the Punjabi watchmen and the coolies. A number of arrests on both sides was made and the prisoners lodged in the Marikuppam Police Station, where a large crowd, which collected threatening rescue, was dispersed by the Volunteers.

The Riots on the Kolar Gold Field were caused by a Punjabi watchman accosting a coolie woman.

Though matters at one time looked very threatening and two Companies of the local Volunteers had their magazines charged, nothing worse than stone throwing was indulged in by the rioters.

A force of the Special Police has been imported from Bangalore.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Death of an Indian Hajji.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The death from cholera at Mecca is reported of Raja Mahammad Siddik Khan of Nanpara, Oudh.

VILLUPURAM RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

In connection with the Villupuram Riots, a large number of persons has been arrested.

Some excitement prevails regarding their prosecution.

Mr. C. W. G. Clogstown, Superintendent of Police, is investigating the case, which will probably be tried by a Special Magistrate at Chidambaram.

MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

The Rajah of Pithapuram has submitted a Supplemental Memorial to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, on the Madras Estates Land Bill dealing with the amendments proposed by the Government to that Bill as amended by the Select Committee and asks for the re-committal of the Bill to the Select Committee.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

First Sitting in Dharwar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, DECEMBER 31.

The first Maratha Educational Conference under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur commenced its sittings yesterday in the Darbar Hall under the auspices of the Maratha Vidya Aprasarak Mandali of Dharwar. Rao Bahadur Khaserao Jadhav of Baroda presided.

Representatives from Berar, Baroda, Bombay and many other places attended in large number. Colonel Fox, Mr. Bodda the Principal of the Training College, Chiefs of Hubli and Mhaisal and Rao Bahadur Jayasaty Abedha Rao, the retired Sub-Judge, graced the occasion.

Rao Saheb Jadhav of Kolhapur as Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the guests. He dwelt upon the history of the Marathas, their present condition, the means to ameliorate it, of the advantages from such conferences and advocated the formation of a General Council of Maratha Educationists.

In conclusion he exhorted the members to shake off lethargy and spread education among the community.

Letters and telegrams expressing regrets of absence and wishing success to the Conference from Raja Saheb Jath, the Chief of Kagal (Junior) and many others were read. Ganpat Rao Mane, Extra Assistant Conservator, Belgaum, proposed the President to the Chair and the motion being duly seconded, the President delivered a long Address. He showed that over 3,000 years ago, when the present caste system was being formed, the warrior class showed high mental culture having engaged themselves in compiling Upanishads and Geeta, that the cause of their decay was time and again their negligence in education, and illustrated this by describing the decline and fall of Devgiri Vajanagram and the Maratha confideracy and being weak by jealously, selfishness and pride, the Maratha power, he said, could not withstand any superior force. These causes are still sapping the strength of the community. People have yet to learn the value of compromise and the respect due to their leaders. Each one now thinks himself wiser than his neighbour and thus progress is stopped.

The present material condition of the Marathas is deplorable. Therefore, they should try to spread education among themselves, insisting upon the Government to give them Compulsory and Free Primary Education. The Marathas contribute most of the revenues, but the money spent upon Primary Education is little, while a large amount is spent upon Higher Education. The present Education system is faulty. It is instruction, not education. It helps not to improve the economic condition of the country. The Government has done much to open the avenues of knowledge and we should profit ourselves mentally and economically avoiding unseemly fights.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day.

THE SURAT CONGRESS.

Calcutta Extremists at Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The Congress split is being developed with a good deal of bitterness in Calcutta.

The Extremists, who muster strong here, are said to be arranging to get up meetings when their Delegates return from Surat to protest against the action of the Moderates in calling in the Police to restore order at the Congress meeting.

The "Sandhya" refers to the Congress downfall and says to the Moderates, "The mangoes of the garden are gone. What will you eat now?"

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Revision Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 31.

With regard to the warning issued by Bombay Customs authorities to up country importers stating that, owing to the continued frequency of petty infringements of the Merchandise Marks Act it had been decided to impose severe penalties in future instead of the present trifling penalties, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the other Chambers of Commerce in India pointing out that while no sympathy can be felt with carelessness and laxity which are deliberate, India draws its supplies from different countries in many of which English is imperfectly understood and it is not to be wondered at that the intricate provisions of the Act are not always complied with. Even in England it is not always possible to maintain in warehouses and making-up rooms the high order of intelligence that is necessary to prevent mistakes or oversights. The Act undoubtedly fulfils its object in preventing frauds. But the Punjab Chamber are of opinion that it is encumbered with provisions which while they accomplish nothing useful impose on Customs authorities undue work and cause inconvenience and loss to merchants and generally hamper trade.

The Chamber are therefore of opinion that the Act should be revised in the light of the experience of the Customs authorities and of merchants with a view to the simplification of its provisions and to the narrowing of them down to what is deemed necessary for the prevention of frauds.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following appointments are made:—76th Punjabis.—Major J. J. D. Sillery, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major B. H. Dewing, or until further orders. Dated 2nd November.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.—Captain V. C. Menzies, Squadron Officer, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be Double Company Officer and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, vice Captain W. N. Hay, seconded. Dated 9th December.

Captain Menzies will be attached to the Depot of his regiment, pending its return from Hongkong.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS DECEMBER 31.—Lieut.-Colonel, Bieror, R.A.M.C., from Sialkot.

Captain Sanders, R.G.A., from Allahabad.

Major Thomson, Gordon Highs, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 31.—Major Knatchbull, 120th Infantry, to Baroda.

Lieut. Grigg, 3rd G. Rifles, to Jhansi.

Captain Tocchi, S. and T. Corps to Rawalpindi.

Lieut. Walker, E. Dept., to Deolali.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The Musketry Classes will be held during 1908 as follows:—

Rawalpindi 10th February to 9th April.

Changla Gali 28th April to 27th June and 26th August to 24th October.

Pachmarhi and Satara 10th February to 9th April, 28th April to 27th June, and 26th August to 24th October.

Maymyo—One class, date to be fixed by the General Officer Commanding Burma.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for duty in India on the dates stated:—

Lieut. Dunsterville, Royal Garrison Artillery, 8th January.

Lieut. Bell, 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery 5th January.

Captain Butler, 72nd Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, 3rd January.

Lieut. Symes, [illegible] Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 22nd January.

Captain [illegible] B. Russell and Captain [illegible] Royal [illegible] on 5th February.

Colonel [illegible] Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Army [illegible].

Major [illegible], [illegible] Pioneers, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden Brigade.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY DHONDO PANT.

THE CONGRESS. ONE wonders whether the old Dutch and English factors, who sleep at Surat, turned in their graves last week when the Indian National Congress held its last sitting. The noise in the Congress Hall was apparently loud enough to awaken the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. The meeting began to crystalise into a number of small bands, each addressed by its own vociferous demagogue, long before the recognized leaders appeared; here an Extremist from Nasik howling at Delegates from South Africa and Burma,—there poor Mr. Gokhale striving to establish the banner of constitutional and orderly procedure: and when the leaders did appear, what a spectacle was unfolded to the eyes of our virtuous Dr. Rutherford and our egregious Mr. Nevinson, who have journeyed all the way from England to prove to their own vain satisfaction that India is fit to govern herself. The leaders,—our Sir Pherozesha, our Gokhale, our dethroned Babu, enter to the strains of soft female voices chanting "Bande Mataram,"—a pretty touch that of the lady-Delegates hymning the tried warriors forward to fresh victories of oratory,—sufficient one would have thought to melt even the heart of the saturnine Mr. Tilak, revolving the prospects of a self-made disorder in his own particular corner. For a time all goes well. Our Chairman gets through a moderate speech without serious interruption, save when the names of Mr. Keir Hardie and others of his type call forth rousing cheers from the Poona crusaders. Poor Keir Hardie! His flight through India commenced so brilliantly with its brotherhood of man and its liberty, equality and fraternity; and ended in the disastrous eclipse of unsung visits to Irani tea-shops in the dirtier quarters of the western capital. The Chairman's speech ended, the forces of disorder burst forth.

Our inimitable Surendra Nath is howled down, tries vainly to make himself heard by mounting a table, which is a signal for everyone else to get up on their chairs and howl louder; offers are made by the more muscular Delegates to eject the disorderly by force; the thoughtful Nevinson suggests that he himself should act the role of cloud-compeller and hold the refractory in check with his silver speech, but eventually yields place to Bose who fares no better than brother Surendra Nath; and amid appeal, recrimination, execration and the hurling of shoes the last meeting of the Congress comes to a dishonoured conclusion. One wonders what the amiable doctor thought of it all, whether, when he gets back to England and sets himself up in the House of Commons as an expert on Indian affairs after his brief visit of a few weeks, he will recall that scene of turmoil with Surendra Nath on the table and all the Delegates on chairs screaming one against another like parrots in the Zoological Gardens. He will be wise to do so; for the scene must act as a wholesome antidote to any revolutionary ideas of the self-government of India. It is deplorable that a few irreconcileable Immoderates should have been able to destroy the orderly progress of a meeting, which, if guided by its real leaders, is powerful for good and might serve as a solid adviser to the British Government in India. But this meeting at Surat has proved that they cannot do so and that, like a few drops of lime squeezed into a basin of milk, they can wreck any attempt at impartial or judicial discussion of current affairs. One cannot help feeling sorry for the Moderates; for individually their leaders are able men, pledged to carry their programme out on strictly constitutional lines, but for the time being their aims and objects have been defeated by the pestilent and intractable intriguers from Poona and Nagpur. We hope that, even though the National Congress is dead, the moderate politicians of India will still be able to form a tolerably representative Convention which will meet year by year to voice the wishes of India and discuss the general situation in a manner helpful to the English administration.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. We have not heard much of the Corporation for the last few weeks, for the very good reason that our City Fathers completed the whole of the December Agenda within a week and a day prior to the returning of the permanent Commissioner to office. But let it not be thought that they have all been idle. The Standing Committee has been meeting regularly, and one of its members has apparently been trying to improve his leisure hours by writing a somewhat ill-balanced pamphlet on Municipal Administration, a copy of which has by chance fallen across our path. Some of his suggestions have the germs of thought in them; others can only be described as fatuous. Take for example the dictum that "Commissioners should be recruited from the ranks of Accountants." An Accountant is rarely if ever an administrator, for he is far too closely wedded to mathematical precision and takes no account of the human element in affairs. His capacity for figures may be unrivalled; his capacity for facts, other than mathematical facts, may be just the reverse. We can conceive no worse fate for the City than that the Executive should come under the control of the writer's perfect Accountant. We wish, too, that we could subscribe to this gentleman's optimistic belief that since the elections of 1907 there has been a great increase in the number of Councillors who study Municipal problems and reports. From the published records of the Corporation it appears that the number of wall-flowers is just as large as before, and that it is equally distributed in all parts of the hall. The author's culminating "tour-de-force" is his proposal to abolish the office of Commissioner entirely and substitute for it the Corporation, controlling the entire Executive through the Municipal Secretary. The author of the brochure holds an important position in the Corporation and is reputed to be possessed of a certain amount of commonsense: and we cannot believe he was serious when he placed this proposal on paper. The prospect of Christmas-tide festivities must have temporarily proved too much for him.

THE MAHIM FAIR. It was a happy thought of His Excellency to pay a visit to the Mahim Fair and do honour to the tomb of the mediæval saint of Islam. It was such small digression as this from his ordinary paths of the administrator that endeared Lord Lamington to the people of Bombay: and it is quite certain that Indians, no matter to what sect or caste they belong, do prefer a European who takes an obvious interest in their cutoms or festivals. We remember to have read somewhere of a fisherman's tale describing the conversation of a former Governor with the head of the fishing caste in Bombay, which has been handed down from generation to generation till it has become almost an article of faith. Doubtless the Governor of those days went down among the people and obtained a first-hand acquaintance with them, the result of which has been that he now figures in a folk-tale which will still be repeated to children long after his name has passed into oblivion.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY. One of the most important questions brought forward during recent times is that of the expansion of Bombay on reasonable and well-considered lines. The question practically amounts to this:—"Where shall we make our Belgravia: where shall we make our East-End, and what alterations shall we make in the face of the Island to ensure that our 'East End' and our 'Belgravia' are not huddled together in immediate juxtaposition?" Speaking quite briefly I should clamp for a tolerably large reclamation in Back Bay to provide a residential area for the wealthy classes; for the immediate widening of Abdul Rehman Street so as to link Pavel Road with the Fort; the abolition of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Church Gate to Colaba, on the condition of obtaining a fine sea-road on the west of that Railway, for the location of the middle classes in the [illegible] of the [illegible] and for the location of the [illegible] around Chinchpokli and Parel. All milch cattle stables and bullock stables should be consigned to the [illegible] north of the Island, or, better still, to Salsette, a certain portion of which should be [illegible] to the City [illegible].

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GAS ENGINES AND TURBINES.

Coal for Germany.

COTTON AND WOOL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1[illegible].

After prolonged negotiations it has now been decided to form a gas engine cartel in Germany. The greater number of small manufacturers as well as the larger firms have joined the syndicate, which will only be interested in gas engines developing up to 200 horse-power. The keen competition which has been going on in this industry for some time past has made it much less profitable than formerly, and one of the first steps of the newly formed cartel will be to establish standard prices and terms of credit, which will be more in accordance with the views of manufacturers than those now ruling. It has been decided to bring the new regulations into force on January 1, 1908. A committee has also been appointed to endeavour to induce the remaining outsiders to join the cartel, or at all events to arrange some working agreement with them. At the general meeting in Cologne last week of the Deutz Gas Engine Company, Limited—probably the most important German firm in this industry,—a dividend of 8 per cent. was declared. It was stated that the Company intended to go thoroughly into the motor-car business, but in view of the general depression prevailing in this branch, the matter would not be pushed forward for the present. Owing to the growing importance of the heavy oil motor the Company has acquired a licence to manufacture the Diesel oil engine, and it is said that very satisfactory results are being obtained.

The impossibility of indicating the power of a turbine by the method used for reciprocating engine has led to the use of instruments for measuring the amount of twist given to the shaft through which the power is transmitted. There are already three or four instruments in use which give approximately correct results. A new method has been devised by Mr. Bevis and Mr. John Gardner, of Knott End, Fleetwood. Two commutators, both alike and having a large number of segments, are fixed to the shaft at some distance apart axially. Current from a low voltage cell is fed into the shaft at a brush contact and leaves again by way of both commutators, completing the circuit through a dead-beat ammeter. Each commutator interrupts the current flowing through it as the shaft revolves. The currents from the two commutators combine on leaving the shaft and give an interrupted current, the relative periods of current and no-current depending upon the relative angular positions of the commutators, and therefore on the twist in the shaft. The dead beat ammeter measures the effective mean value of this interrupted current, and therefore gives a means of measuring the twist in the shaft and the power it is transmitting. The theory of the instrument is beautifully simple, but there are a number of practical difficulties in the construction of a reliable and accurate torsion-meter which will give readings invariable with the speed. We are informed that the Bevis-Gardner meter is being fitted in a very large turbine steamship.

The reduced demand for hematite iron has led to a further reduction in makers' prices. Mixed Bessemer numbers are now down at 68s. a ton net f.o.b., or a shilling a ton less than a week ago, and hematite warrants are also lower at 66s. 6d. net cash (sellers), while three months' deliveries are quoted at 66s. Very little business is forward, deliveries of iron is, however, being done and the prompt sales are mostly of a hand-to-mouth character. The falling off in trade is shown mainly in the reduced deliveries of metal by rail, there being a large shrinkage in the revenue from mineral traffic on the railways in the north-west district, and yet shipments of iron and steel last week show a satisfactory increase. The exports of iron were 5,134 tons and of steel 7,854 tons, a total of 12,988 tons, compared with 9,964 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The total exports this year have reached 798,245 tons, compared with 766,273 tons in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 32,072 tons. There is not much life in the Barrow steel trade and rails are very quiet, although the price has been reduced to £6. 2s. 6d net f. o. b. A better inquiry is, however, reported for steel ship-building material. Shipbuilders are likely to be busier in the future as Admiralty work and engineers are well off for orders, some important contracts for gun mountings having been booked at Barrow.

The huge increase that has taken place this year in our coal exports to Germany has been the subject of considerable speculation of late. It is hardly possible that Germany's home consumption during the past eleven months could have necessitated an additional supply from this country of nearly 2,500,000 tons as compared with the same period of 1906, especially as the home output has gone up by over 5,000,000 tons of coal alone, apart from lignite. Germany's import of our coal so far this year has been a little over 9,000,000 tons, and this despite the fact that 1906 was a year of great activity in her manufacturing industries and this year one of slackening trade. One explanation offered of this apparently puzzling fact is that the German Coal Syndicate is itself doing a large wholesale business in British coals, and exporters over here are raising an old complaint that the Germans are taking a large slice of their business in supplying English coal to markets formerly covered direct from this country. The recently formed Deutsches Kohlen Depot, with its agencies scattered broadcast, is also credited with playing a large part in this business, and the total quantity taken by these depots, independently of the tonnage going direct to Germany, must be very large. This activity on the part of the Germans is no new thing to the coal trade, but the current exports serve to draw attention to it. One motive they have is no doubt to hold the markets pending their ability to supply the Syndicate's own coal.

Meanwhile complaints are being made of an acute dearth of coal in several provinces of East and West Prussia and in Posen. The situation is regarded so seriously that a meeting has just been held at Berlin Chamber of Commerce (the Minister of Commerce presiding) to consider it; several Parliamentary deputies of these provinces and representatives of the Coal Syndicate were present. It was shown that something like a coal famine exists in the places named owing to a conjunction of various adverse circumstances. The chief reason seems to be that the output does not keep pace with the unusually large demand from railways; in addition to this, many buyers who had been keeping back their orders have come suddenly into the market, whilst there is also a scarcity of wood and peat. It was decided that steps should be taken to increase production of coal, and the representatives of the two large wholesale coal firms present expressed their readiness to assist the affected districts, "provided they were suitably approached."

The colonial wool situation does not seem to improve. In London, although prices cannot be quoted lower, the tone of the saleroom is exceedingly dull and there are heavy withdrawals every day. At Bradford speculative sales are reported both for prompt and future delivery at lower prices than have been heard of for a long time past. It is said that 40's tops have been sold at under 14d. and the market, especially for crossbred tops, is thoroughly disorganised. From Australia Messrs. Dalgety reports that coarse crossbreds are [illegible] lower by 10 per cent. and they advise a similar drop in lambs' wool. A correspondent who is attending the London auctions writes:—"Wool is being withdrawn on a heavy scale every day [illegible] of the year is in sight, and Bradford [illegible] water. The losses on imported [illegible] very heavy, and what is worse, there [illegible], whilst wool is rolling into Bradford which will have to be sold."

The [illegible] clearances last week amounted to [illegible] as compared with 141,183 in the preceding week and 155,871 in the corresponding week of 1908. The particulars and comparison with previous years are as follows:—

Week ended Dec. 4	Thrown— Organzins. Kilos	Trams. K.ilos	Raw. Kilos.	Total. Kilos.
1907	22,075	21,762	101,223	150,076
1906	23,483	23,288	113,855	158,511
1905	21,431	20,936	88,070	130,437
1904	19,676	21,582	115,146	157,054
1903	17,905	19,384	77,460	114,749
1902	18,418	22,305	93,642	134,365

The market of Lyons is still listless and demoralised. Manufacturers continue to favour the policy of day-to-day buying, and the sum of small transactions registered represents the immediate needs of consumers. The constant weakening of the price of the raw material cannot but confirm buyers in this policy, the more so as they themselves are experiencing considerable difficulty in the marketing of their production of fabrics.

The fall in lead is assuming serious proportions. The market has steadily receded since November 1, when the price of English pig lead stood at £22. 2s. 6d. per ton. At the end of last week the quotation was £15, the drop being therefore nearly one-third of the former value. The cause of this rapid decline during a month when other metals have been fairly steady is somewhat obscure and various theories have been put forward to account for it. It has been suggested that Stock Exchange influence has been brought to bear with a view to certain operations in shares, but it seems more likely that the real reason is the contraction of business generally following upon the American collapse. Lead at £22 per ton is as high, proportionally and in comparison with the normal values of a long series of years, as is copper at £100. The American trouble is the direct cause of the fall in copper prices of rather more than one-third and it is easy to believe that the same influence has worked upon the lead market. From £15 to £16 per ton for lead is a fairly reasonable price in ordinary times.

THE ALLAHABAD BANK.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

The result of the working of the Allahabad Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1907, including the balance from the former account is a net profit amounting to Rs. 5,75,000.

The following sums were disposed of on 30th June last:—

	Rs.
Dividend and bonus on the ordinary shares at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum	67,500
Interest on the preference shares	30,000
Added to the Reserve Fund	1,00,000
To Contingency Fund	20,000
To Pension Fund	10,000

Leaving a balance of Rs. 3,47,500 which it is proposed to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.
In payment of a dividend and bonus on the ordinary share at the rate of 18 per cent. annum	90,000
Interest on the preference shares	30,000
Add to the Reserve Fund	1,00,000
To pension fund	10,000

To give a bonus at the rate of half per cent. per annum for the past three months to holders of the Bank's fixed deposit receipts on all even sums of Rs. 100, also a bonus of one month's pay to the establishment, carrying the balance of the profit to the next account.

The working capital of this Bank has increased during the past twelve months by thirty lakhs. The reserve fund invested in Government paper will amount to twenty-four lakhs.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S "SCARLET TROUBADOURS."

Lovers of bright musical entertainment will shortly be gratified by the appearance in Bombay of the "Scarlet Troubadours."

It is, as a matter of fact, a return visit of the "Scarlet Mysteries" whose performances here last September are so pleasantly remembered. The change of title is, we think, a happy one, for they certainly proved themselves "Troubadours," and the word "Mysteries," at the best, conveys but a vague notion—especially in India, where the term easily suggests jugglers than jesters. The personnel of the coming party is an exceptionally strong one, and includes two ladies, which should be an improvement, versatile though the "mere men" were before. Miss May Glenn and Miss Maude Fane both come to us with brilliant records of work at home. Miss May Glenn has had considerable experience in musical comedy. Mr. Alfred Cunningham and Mr. Ford Waltham (baritone and bass respectively) are both late members of the world famous Meister Glee Singers, and in Mr. Percival Mackenzie Bombay will recognise an old favourite, Mr. Mackenzie's clever lightning pictures and banjo solos forming such a distinctive feature of the "Scarlet Mysteries" performances. That Mr. Edward Branscombe directs the "Scarlet Troubadours" is in itself a sufficient promise of an attractive and refined performance. The Company's Indian tour opens at Colombo about January 6th.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

HAVE YOU GOT A BAD LIVER?

SOUND HEALTH QUICKLY RESTORED BY BILE BEANS.

All whose livers get out of order in this hot climate should read carefully the experience of Mrs. Carry Allen, of 21, Dear Lane, Bristol, who suffered for years from this distressing complaint, and was without a ray of hope until she tried Bile Beans.

Mrs. Allen says:—"I am 54 years of age. For years I suffered from biliousness and acute indigestion. I was so bad about six years ago, that I went to the hospital to see if they would operate but they replied that it would be too dangerous. I was in a very week condition. I had terrible pains around the heart, and everything I ate hurt me. Even if I only took a slight meal I felt as though I had a heavy weight on my chest, and I became quite bloated. I was up at all hours of the night, suffering agonies from sickness and pain, and every morning I was subject to violent sickness, and my body was so distended with wind as to make me feel as big as two people."

"I was also a martyr to fearful wearying headaches, and when I walked I became so giddy that I was afraid I should fall down. A doctor treated me for five years on and off, but his prescriptions and advice did me no permanent good. I was advised to try Bile Beans. From the first I felt the benefit of Bile Beans, and to them I owe my restoration to health."

Bile Beans, the ideal Indian medicine, worked this wonderful cure and can be relied upon to cure all stomach disorders and nervous ailments. Bile Beans are sold by all chemists and medicine vendors at Re 1, and Rs. 1-8, per bottle, or direct and post paid from the Bile Bean Co, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta at Rs. 1-2. and Rs. 2-8.

TRY BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 1st January 1908.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

A tremendous gathering assembled at the Tollygunj Suburban this afternoon to witness a very full card run off. The racing all through was most interesting. The Grand National, for which only four started and though the hot favourite Mallard won the race all round was a fine spectacle. The only casualities occured in the third race when Kingpin fell and Senator following on his heels rolled over him but no other damage accrued. Advisor in this race broke his fetlocks at the first fence and Wales fell near home. The Viceregal party and Lord Kitchener were present. Details:—

THE PONY STEEPLECHASE.

Mr Evets' Branga 10st.........Owner 1
Capt Bennett's Pinfire 8st.........A Hoyt 2
Mr J D Scott's Lady Viola 10st 11lbs.........Maryp 3
Mr Barjorjee's Prob 10st 7lbs.........Howie 4

Also ran.—Solace 11st 7lbs, Daphne 10st 4lbs, Little Dolly 9st 13lbs, Lady Knight 9st 9lbs, Minstrel Boy 8st 6lbs, Pineal 8st 6lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Little Dolly, 3 to 1 Pinfire, 4 to 1 Daphne and Branga, 5 to 1 Solace, sixes Lady Viola, Prob and Pineal, tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 96 on winner, Rs. 21, Rs. 17, and Rs. 32 for places.

The Race.—Prob at once went to the head of affairs and was first over the water in front closely followed by the rest, Pinfire last. After the three furlongs Pinfire who had worked her way to the head of the field took the lead, followed next in order by Lady Knight, Prob and Minstrel Boy. These held front positions till they came past the stand a second time and as they turned the bottom corner Lady Knight, Prob and Minstrel Boy fell away and Branga and Solace were in close pursuit of Pinfire on the far side of the course. Branga had got on terms with her and shortly Branga assumed the lead which he kept to the end and won by two lengths, eight lengths between second and third half a length between third and fourth. Time—5 mins. and 11 secs.

Winner trained by owner.

HUNTERS' STEEPLE CHASE.

Capt Holden's Lord Harry 12st 3lbs.........Owner 1
Mr Hamilton's Pretender 12st 3lbs.........Owner 2
Capt Holden's Jasper 10st 3lbs.........Mr Tomkinson 3
Mr Wring's John 11st.........Evers 4

Also ran—Tiritiri 11st 10lbs, Yuysias 11st 3lbs, Blue Bell 11st 3lbs, Lily 11st.

Betting.—Evens Pretender, 2 to 1 Lord Harry, 4 to 1 Yuysias, 6 to 1 Blue Bell, tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 37 on winner, Rs. 13, and Rs. 28 for places.

The Race.—From the start Yuysias went to the head of affairs and settled down with a lead followed in order by Pretender, Tiritiri, Lord Harry and Jasper, the others further in the rear. The order was preserved all through the first circuit; then Lord Harry overhauled Tiritiri and worked up to Pretender, then on the far side Yuysias began to loose ground and gradually fell away leaving Lord Harry and Pretender leading together. But three fields from home Lord Harry drew close and keeping his lead for the rest of the journey won by four lengths; eighteen lengths between second and third; twenty lengths between third and fourth. Time,—4 mins. 33 secs.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE TRIAL CHASE.

Late Goculdas and Nanjee's Greenstone 10st 10lbs.........A Hoyt 1
Mr Hart's Loch Lochie 11st.........Thomas 2
Mr Forbes' Shotover 10st 10lbs.........Mumford 3
Mr Walmsley's Clodian 10st 10lbs.........Drew 4

Also ran.—Senator 11st 6lbs, Wales 11st 3lbs, Advisor 11st, Birralee 11st, King Pin 10st 10lbs, Swinelle 10st 10lbs, Idle 10st 10lbs, St. Michael 10st 10lbs, Maori 10st 10lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Greenstone and Loch Lochie, 6 to 1 Senator, Wales, Birralee, Kingpin, Shotover, Clodian and St Michael, tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 33 on winner, Rs. 15, Rs. 15, and Rs. 28, for places.

The Race.—St. Michael at once settled down with a lead from Kingpin, with Loch Lochie, Greenstone and Shotover lying close in their wake. At the water Kingpin fell and Senator on landing came with a collision with Kingpin and also fell. St. Michael continued to lead from Loch Lochie, Greenstone Clodian and Shotover, but ere they reached the far side St. Michael fell back and Greenstone now took the lead followed by Loch Lochie, Clodian and Shotover. Greenstone was not headed again and won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third; twelve lengths between third and fourth. Time—5 mins. 13 secs.

Advisor broke his leg and had to be destroyed.

Winner trained by Bleach.

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.

Hon A A Apcar's Mallard 10st 4lbs.........C Hoyt 1
Mr Marshall's Kipling 11st 6lbs.........Capt Barrott 2
Mr Miles' Chassepot 10st 3lbs.........Trenoweth 3

Also ran.—Lamrock 10st 3lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 on Mallard, 4 to 1 Kipling, 6 to 1 Chassipot, 10 to 1 Lamrock.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 15 on Winner, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race.—From the start Mallard assumed a slight lead from the rest all close up; then on far side of the course Mallard closely attended by Chassepot held a three or four lengths lead from the other two and coming to the water the leading pair landed over abreast Kipling next and Lamrock last. These positions were preserved till on the far side Kipling took a closer order, then after the last fence he displaced Chassepot but could not keep on terms with Mallard who won easily by three lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

Time—6 mins. 36 secs.

Winner trained by Watson.

PONY HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE.

Capt Holden's Pathfinder 12st.........Owner 1
Mr Levetus' Lady George 9st.........Mr Barrow 2
Capt Holden's Warsprite 12st.........Mr Tomkinson 3
Mr Tanner's Emrald 11st 1lb.........Owner 4

Also ran.—Miss Preston 11st 7lbs, The Pink Un 9st.

Betting—2 to 1 Pathfinder and Lady George, 3 to 1 Warsprite 4 to 1 The Pink Un and sixes the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 24 on the winner, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race—From the start Pink Un led for a couple of fields; then Lady George went to the front. From this point Lady George and Warsprite alternately led till three fields from home Pathfinder closed on these two and leading over the last fence came away comfortably winning by five lengths. Neck between second and third; twenty lengths between third and fourth. Time.—5 mins. 34 secs.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE AVENUE PLATE.

Mr Mackenzie's Creel 6st 10lbs.........Melsom 1
Mr Marshall's St Victor 8st 1lb.........Templeman 2
Mr Robertson's Cuirass 7st.........Vincent 3
Mr Dass' Trencherman 8st 7lbs.........Ames 4

Also ran.—Winsome 9st 10lbs, Olive Lee 8st 7lbs, Lady Teazle 6st 7lbs, Cardigan 8st 6lbs, Lady Benthworth 8st 1lb, Highland Fling 8st 1lb, Picture 7st 8lbs, Lasso 6st 12lbs.

Betting:—Evens St. Victor, 2 to 1 Creel, 6 to 1 Lady Benthworth, tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 42 on the winner, Rs. 16, Rs. 14, and Rs. 56 for places.

The Race.—Creel showed out on the gate going up, but was quickly passed by Cuirass who held a slight lead from Creel with Lady Teazle lying third; then coming round the bend both Cuirass and Lady Teazle fell away and St. Victor closed up on Creel and the pair raced home locked together, Creel winning on the post by a short head; three lengths between second and third; three lengths between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min 47 1/5 secs.

Winner trained by Norton.

BOMBAY 3rd EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1908.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The First New Comers Plate 2-35 p.m.
2nd Race—The Midget Maiden Plate [illegible] p.m.
3rd Race—The Second New Comers Plate [illegible]
4th Race—The Maiden Plate [illegible]
5th Race—[illegible]
6th Race—[illegible]
7th Race—[illegible] Plate [illegible] p.m.
8th Race—[illegible]

The Imperial [illegible] Band will play on the races during the afternoon.

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

[illegible] Standard Time.
[illegible] Gate [illegible]
Grant Road [illegible]
Arrives at Mahaluxmi [illegible]

Bombay, 31st December, 1907. [illegible] Secretary, W. I. T. C.

LADS ON THE LAWN.

"The wearing of the Green." The smart ones wear their green hats with a backward list. The smarter put their Homburg on straight. The smartest, just out from home, wears his, a larger size, more nearly akin to a Tyrolean, with just a becoming tilt to one side; he also keeps race horses, and wins with them; he has set the fashion for the season by appearing at Mahaluxmi, in a woven braid tie, his waistcoat cut a little more open to show more tie, and, with his morning coat a little longer than what he wore last season. *En passant*, I note his shoes are browner, and his socks of striped silk look good. A majority still keep to their emerald ties, knitted for them by their fair friends. One who runs the smartest very close for a dead heat, wears a nut brown stripe flannel, and a crepe-de-chine tie to match. With this, he wears his pearl pin, and his wash leather gloves. And,

"There was a young man of the West,
Who thought he was very well drest;
When they said what nice trousers
He said yes, but now sirs,
Just look at this elegant vest"

And it was "illigant entoirly," being made of white Irish huckaback, worked with bottle green lustrine, and bound with green cloth, it was well finished with little flat club buttons. Another which was well worn had, for its foundation, twine colour honey-comb towelling, cross stitched with dull gold silk. The present welcome nip of cold is conducive to a waistcoat being a comfort, especially at Mahaluxmi as the evenings are chilly before we leave. So a good many are in evidence and there is no doubt a man looks better finished, when he has a waistcoat on. Our forebears went to the Bombay Races, in their top hats, and stocks, as chronicled by old prints at the Club, we do ourselves more comfortably now. We don our Curzons with their tightly folded grey pugree with which our flannel collars, are not out of place if they are new; or, one highly glazed white topee with a band of black webbing, is the right thing, anywhere. The dandy does not have his hair cut so close to his head as he did, a decided improvement.

Some "put their money on the bob tail nag," I am off to back the jock who mean the green jacket.

VERDANT.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The extra day's sport which the M. F. H. was good enough to arrange for us yesterday morning was largely supported and much appreciated by the members of the hunt. Some fifty people found their way to the place of meeting on the outskirts of Parla village at the early hour of daybreak. The morning train was a few minutes late in reaching Santa Cruz, but the dawn took somehow longer than usual to break, and the slightly delayed arrival of those riders who have recourse to utilise this almost nocturnal train caused nobody therefore any inconvenience. A move was shortly made to the adjoining coverts, and our trusty pack was soon letting us know that these woods were by no means untenanted, as a loud burst of melody was at once echoing through the trees. Getting clear of the wood the pack took us over a fine stretch of rice fields as far as the famous melon ground, and continued the hunt for almost the entire length of this atrociously rough land. It is indeed extraordinary how horses are able to get over this very peculiar ground in safety; the holes and deep dried up water courses seemed to look larger and more dangerous than ever in the somewhat dim early morning light, but fortunately this "Bridge of Sighs" was successfully crossed by everybody yesterday morning, as no falls were heard of. The jackal then caused a check in the proceedings by trying to hide in some fields of thick cabbages which are being cultivated by a system of irrigation from the water in the big tank of Caleena. So far as fox hunting is concerned we shall all be extremely glad when the water in this tank is finished, thought doubtless the cultivators themselves may be expected to express a rather different opinion. The hounds, however, gave their quarry no quarter, and were able to drive him through these cabbages at the far end of the plantation. Many of the riders who had managed to get through the middle of the gardens by means of a large bund were caused a certain amount of variety by having to jump some very deep channels through which the water is guided to the area under cultivation. Some horses did not take at all kindly to them, and the whip and spur in some cases had to be freely made use of. Being able eventually to get clear of the tank, the chase was continued at fine speed along the paddy fields on the far side of the Barracks, and it looked as if the jackal had set his mask for Kurla Creek, but just before reaching the lane he swung righthanded and made straight for the backwater. On reaching the stream, however, he refused to face the cold uninviting looking water, and made off as fast as he could along the bank, but the pack were able to cover the ground at a smarter pace than he could, and running him from scent to view bowled him over at the bottom of the road from Sahar village to the backwater. Time being still in our favour, and the atmosphere pleasantly cool, the Master decided to draw a covert not previously visited this season on the far side of the Andheri Road. Most of the riders were somewhat doubtful as to the result of this move, but a Master of Hounds is always in a much better position to judge as to the possible chances of sport than simply the "ruck" of the hunt. At any rate the action of the M. F. H. yesterday proved his consummate knowledge of the country, as in spite of the doubts expressed by these would-be knowledgable sportsman, the pack soon owned to the scent of another jackal in this unusual coppice. With the cheering aid of the huntsman's horn and voice the hounds settle down to their work in great form and are soon away over a splendid tract of rice fields running parallel to the Tulsi water pipe. Many of us had visions of what looked like a long gallop into the Goregaum jungles, but on reaching the summit of "Jack Symon's" Hill the jackal was probably headed by some passing hay carts, as he swerved to the left and cleverly endeavoured to return to the copse where he had first been found. The pack was, however, much too strong on his scent to admit on his lying up in any place of retirement, and he accordingly by a wide sweep over charming riding country again returned to the hill, but on the far side of it. Just about this vicinity there are many distinctly solid stone walls, which had perforce to be jumped by those people who wished to ride the correct line hounds were taking. More than one horse was seen to incontinently decline to have anything to say to these dark obstacles, but they were all fair hunting jumps and should be all successfully negotiated by a good hunter. A horse must, however, exert himself and take care to jump well clear of them, as the stones are hard and sharp, and are consequently very apt to cause no little amount of damage to a horse which might endeavour to blunder through them, not to mention the possible damage to the rider should the animal come down. Having left these walls behind us, the hunt is carried on across the Vehar Road, and some of us were of opinion that the jackal's point would be the big hills at Powai, but he again declined to go any very great distance from his lair. He soon effected a wide ring to the left, again returning to "Jack Symon's" Hill and leading us down a very steep side of it made his way to the backwater. Here he was almost caught by the pack, which was practically snapping at his brush, but by jumping through a cactus hedge he was again able to make good his escape, but not for any length of time. He tried his best once more to reach the aforesaid hill, but just before getting to the foot of the hill the pack were all over him. He had been a very circuitous customer, running almost the whole time in circles, but at all events his twisting tactics were over really excellent riding country, and from a rider's point of view the hunt was first class.

Hounds next meet at the Jackal Club on Thursday morning, the 2nd January.

JACKAL.

A PATHETIC Alpine tragedy is reported from a hamlet near the summit of the Pragel Pass, about 5,000 feet high, between the cantons of Schwytz and Glarus. Henriette Haupt, aged ten years, lost her doll over a precipice, and climbed down to recover it. The precipice is almost perpendicular, and it is a miracle that the child was able to make the perilous descent in safety. She could not, however, get back again, and was found frozen to death with her doll in her arms, after having been missing for twenty-four hours.

BILLIARDS.

More Centuries by Stevenson.

On Monday evening Mr. W. H. Stevenson gave his second exhibition of billiards at Pyrke's Restaurant, his opponent of this time being Mr. W. E. Young, who was in receipt of the usual points, 650 in 1,000. The importance of the game and the immeasurable superiority of the champion had the same effect upon his opponent as it had upon Mr. Carnall previously, and whereas the latter only made 132 in all, Young could now only make 100. His average, however, worked out a fraction better, which shows that Stevenson was scoring more consistently, though frequently through bad luck he did not get the top of the table position as frequently as he did on the first occasion. Since his arrival from Baroda he has been far from well and was laid up for two days prior to this game.

Each gave a safety miss on starting, and Young broke down at 8 when he seemed likely to make a score and left the balls scattered. Only at 16 did he get the balls together, but lost them again to miss-cue at 42 when well placed. His next but one visit produced another nice break, getting the top table position at 30 and running up to 60 with neat nurseries. He then put the red down and in getting going again just missed the cannon. Four visits realised 11 and in seven Young only made 4. After angling Young cleverly, Stevenson put up a 39 by all round play, the white twice travelling an inch too far for the coveted position. He followed with 45 including the only fluke we have seen him make, his ball crossing from the jaw of the middle pocket to the opposite one. 14 by Young and a miss-cue led to 39 terminated by losing the white.

His next but one visit realised 45, a fine exhibition of losing hazards till he miss-cued again at an easy shot. A few seconds later he got the balls nicely together and rattled away till past 30, when he separated them and had the misfortune to lose the red, it being declared "line ball." He, however, played in off the white with such perfect judgment that it came down to almost touch the red. Working them to the top he scored rapidly, till at 90 he was in difficulties, but getting out of them ran to 115 in eight minutes before he broke down at an easy long hazard, the score being 697—417.

Young putting on 12 left what seemed a safe double balk, but Stevenson after playing all round three cushions brought off a cannon which fairly brought the house down. The break of the evening and the best we have seen him make here followed; it not being till he reached 70 that he really got position, and then he rattled away to 96 through fine nurseries, lost position and regained it to pass 100 in just over six minutes. He was now never in difficulties till 178, when he brought off a "masse" to nurse the balls past the top pocket, and just before his 200 he hit the white hard in screwing but it returned to within an inch of the red after going round the table. He eventually lost position at 220 and missed a long run through the break, having taken just over thirteen minutes. An interval was announced, the score being 709—641.

Young opened up with 10 and 4, when, after a pretty half run through a cannon and a pot red, Stevenson got going with mid-table play. After a sequence of middle pocket hazards he got position when at 48, but in going in off at 76 he lost the red and just missed a difficult cannon. After a safety shot by Young the balls ran badly and in five attempts the champion only made 8. He then had them left and with nurseries put on 41 in two minutes and 70 in 4 before losing them. He finished at 89 at a screw in off. He had now passed Young, 816—734. Next he put up 39, failing at an easy losing hazard. A 4 and 14, and he went away fast with 74 in five minutes, when he brought off a difficult run through, but at 79 missed by an inch. An up and down table came on just when he seemed likely to run out. Only once more, however, did he go to the table, as inside two minutes he made 37 and ran out. Score—

W. H. Stevenson	... ...	1,000
W. E. Young ...	... ...	750

The winner averaged 33·3 and the loser 3·70, the former's best breaks being 42, 63, 38, 45, 39, 45, 115, 220, 76, 89, 39, 79 and 37 unfinished.

This was followed by two successive games of snookers in which he gave Mr. Saul 30. The latter held his own well for some time, getting from 38—10 to 47—17, but Stevenson putting on nine and two eights got to 46—49 and led at 55—50. He then got the blue at 1 pink, and Saul missing the black altogether the score stood 73—50 when the balls were replaced. In the second portion there was some amusing play to leave one another "snookered," Stevenson in one instance getting out with a fine *masse*. Eventually Stevenson won easily by 124 to 73.

He was feeling too indisposed to give any fancy exhibitions, and the evening came to a close at midnight.

On Friday at Pyrke's Restaurant Mr. C. V. Louth, the amateur Champion of Western India will play Mr. Stevenson. The points will be 600 in 1,000 and if the amateur is in good form we may depend upon it he will give the champion something to do.

INDIAN CHAMPIONSHIP POLO.

Win for the Rajputana Team.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The final game for the Indian Championship Polo Tournament was played off this afternoon in the presence of a vast assemblage. Society ranged itself several deep along the whole of one side of the ground and every seat of the large sitting accommodation being occupied, while there were motor and carriages in any number. Then on the other three sides of the ground were myriads of native population unanimous in the hope of the triumph of the Rajputana team.

Lord and Lady Minto, Lord Kitchener, and the Chief Justice with the members of their parties arrived early and special seats were reserved for them.

The weather was perfect, the ground had been well tended and was not so bumpy to-day.

The contending teams were constituted as follows:—

Rajputana Pilgrims—Mr. Motilal, Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Alwar, Kishenghar and Rutlam (back).

The 15th King's Hussars—Captain Charrington, the Hon. Bingham, Captains Barrett and Livingston Leadmouth (back).

The Umpires were—Colonel Forbes and Captain Hewlett.

Not one of all those present had any doubt but that a good and closely fought game would be witnessed and in this anticipation expectations were more than realized. The two teams were well mounted, but in the game many thought the Hussars' ponies were not as fit as the Pilgrims' ponies, and the latter with their lighter weights had somewhat a pull over their adversaries. But against this advantage the Hussars had the better organisation, while the Pilgrims combination was often disorganized.

Except that the opening chukkers were somewhat sticky, there was not a dull moment in the game. Every point of the game was hotly contested. Both teams were on their mettle, and the game we witnessed fully came up to one's ideal of a contest for the Championship of India.

Both teams—the Pilgrims in a much larger measure—had hard luck—to pass by their several unproductive shots at goal. They twice hit the goal posts resulting in no advantage, and on another occasion the ball when straight between the flags broke ere it reached the goal, and though one half passed between the flags no score was recorded.

For most part of the game the play was about mid ground or on the borders of the Hussars' territory. When the Hussars broke through the opposition all awaited the crowning effort, but time after time the Pilgrims rescued the ball from almost the jaws of goal and transferred the venue of play to some remote part of the ground.

The sporting spirit which [illegible] the Calcutta Polo Club to hold this tournament has been well rewarded. The public have extended polo appreciation in no stinted measure, and there has been a good response by polo teams who have afforded us some splendid spectacle.

The one wish of all who witnessed the tournament is that the Championship may [illegible] institution and be played each year here.

The [illegible] of the game [illegible] is testified to by the score—the [illegible] most exciting game by [illegible] goal.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODISH HATS.

Many of the new hats are extremely beautiful, and some of them show the most daring combinations in colour. Worn at the correct angle, they are eminently picturesque and piquant, and they demand the most handsome of materials. One thing is general throughout all the new millinery—the suppression of the bandeau. The merest suggestion of a bandeau may be used to give the required tilt, but it must be quite unassuming. The modish hat sits low and flat upon the head, drooping low at the back and being set back far enough to show the soft front locks of the coiffure. The drooping brim all round, associated with mushroom and cloche shapes, is still in high favour, and the fancy for facing these shapes with a contrasting shade adds greatly to their charm. This contrasting facing is one of the triumphant innovations of the season, and is to be noted not only on the mushroom and cloche hats, but in the hats of upturned brims as well. The full crown has not gone out, and in net or tulle, with a wide velvet brim and immense velvet roses for trimming, is very piquant. Whole crowns of marabout are also used, and feather trimmings are associated with the full-draped crown even more frequently than with flowers. Ostrich plumes, especially the uncurled varieties, are as much seen as ever, and the aigrettes massed so that they droop over the whole crown of the hat and fall out over the wide brim are popular, and have a delightful effect of lightness.

VELVET FLOWERS.

The artificial flowers used in the millinery world just now are simply charming. Designs in velvet, Easter lilies, orchids, and vivid scarlet carnations and geraniums, and large bouquets of roses looking so natural that they might have come straight from a summer garden, are being worn. The purple shadings are well represented in these flowers, and huge purple orchids are used with exceedingly good effect upon hats of cloudy grey tulle or chinchilla. A glint of gold or silver speaks from many of the hats. Gold lace is used to edge satin bows and rosettes, and gold tassels make a finish for bow ends. One of the hats sketched on this page is in grey satin with this gold and silver trimming round the crown, finished with a choux to tone and soft feathers sequined in silver.

FUR AS A TRIMMING.

Touches of fur are seen on many of the hats. These hats are carried out in pale blue felt with a band of guipure bordered with mink and finished at the side with a cluster of plumes. Sometimes fur is used lavishly on the hats, but more often this small band or the skin of one small ermine is considered sufficient. Occasionally the tails of ermine are applied on black or white tulle the little ermine heads catching the trimming here and there. Chinchilla is being used in combination with blue. Copenhagen blue and the soft grey of this fur make a delightful blending of colour. Quite novel and effective are the ways discovered of using tulle on hats. Large black hats have a sole trimming of a number of black tulle bows lightly wired and massed in front while a hat with four huge choux of pale blue, pale pink, yellow and lavender completely surrounding the crown and having no other trimming, is a novel idea from Paris. Masses of tulle covering the crowns of hats caught in here and there with small rosebuds are also popular.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The following is this week's famine Telegram dated 30th instant from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

Good rain fell during the week in several districts of the Madras Presidency, light rain in parts of the rest of the Southern India, but with a few unimportant exceptions the week was rainless elsewhere. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere, and if winter rains hold off much longer in the distressed tracts the spring crops, the germination of which has been fairly good, will be seriously affected. Up to the present time distress has not been so intense as might have been expected from the early cessation of the rains, and there has been as yet little wandering and no marked increase of crime, but the effects of the scarcity and high prices are becoming increasingly evident, especially in the United Provinces, where the area in which relief measures are necessary is rapidly extending.

The numbers on relief from the state in that province are rising and are as follows:—On works, 39,762; gratuitous relief 18,151. In Bengal one test work has been opened in Orrissa, but as yet it has been resorted to by only an insignificant number of labourers. The country in which next to the United Provinces the distress is most severe is Central India, were 22,847 people are now employed on works or are in receipt of gratuitous relief. In Panch Mahals, a District of Bombay, 552 persons are employed on test works. The total number of persons now in receipt of State relief in the whole of India is 81,37,8. Prices are generally stationary or rising slighty.

MADRAS MOTOR TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

Motor trials which were held here during the end of last week and which included runs to Vellore *via* Katpadi and to Conjeeveram and Chingleput making a total of 313 miles, including a hill climb, has been pronounced an unqualified success, many cars doing non-stop runs.

B. V. A. R. ASSOCIATION.

A Spoon Competition was held on Sunday last, December 29th. Result as follows:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.
Gr O M F Clyne	31 + 4=35	31 + 3=34
S M H Solley	30 + 3=33	29 + 3=32
Sergt T W Venn	29 + 8=37	26 + 7=33
Gr A W Barker	27 + 8=35	27 + 9=36
Gr W Thompson	29 + 5=34	24 + 6=30
S I A E Maber	24 + 8=32	27 + 9=36
Br W Geldart	23 +10=33	23 +11=34
Sapper R Notz	16 + 8=24	27 + 7=34
Br U Flack	9 +13=22	16 +14=30
S I A Williams	7 + 9=16	14 +10=24

Winners of Spoons.

500 Yds.—Gr. Clyne and Sergt. Venn.
600 Yds.—Gr. Barker and S. I. Maber.
Win in Club Cup—Gr. Clyne.

The next Spoon Competition will take place at Santa Cruz on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 200 and 600 yards.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Azores Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending 3 p.m. of the 31st Dec. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] (30-12-07).

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

The late King of Sweden was always one of the least conventional of monarchs. An interesting story is told of a discussion in which he engaged, when travelling incognito, in the smoking-room of a Wiesbaden hotel. A Republican took the floor, and felt that he had convinced everybody except a certain white-bearded old gentleman sitting at an adjacent table. He turned upon him. "You don't seem convinced by my arguments, sir," he said. "Perhaps you are a Monarchist." The whitebearded old gentleman admitted that he was. "Then, Sir," said the Republican, with a glance at his friends, "would you mind giving your reasons for preferring a monarchical form of government?" "Certainly," replied the stranger, who was none other than Oscar II, "The first and foremost reason is that I am myself a King."

THE KING'S POEM.

King Oscar, as is well known, was a man of letters. He wrote a poem addressed to his bride upon his wedding-day, and he wrote her another, ten years later, in which he expressed his satisfaction with the domestic peace which he enjoyed. It is entitled "In my Home," and the essential lines, being translated, run as follows:—"Tell me, could I desire a larger house, more brilliant rooms? My bed stands peacefully under a peaceful roof, my days are filled with art, science, poetry, and day by day I drink in rich draughts of nectar from the balmy forest airs and from ocean's waves."

THE MINER AND THE FORCES OF NATURE.

The terrible explosion at the Monongah Mine, West Virginia, again emphasises the unseen dangers of coal-getting. Last January three mining disasters—at the Reden Mine, Saarbrucken, Rhenish Prussia, the Lievin Mine, Courrieres, and the Stuart Mine, West Virginia—occurred almost simultaneously with a sudden drop in the barometer, which, generally over the northern Hemisphere, had just previously attained the record height of 31.5 inches. In the previous March similar atmospheric conditions coincided with the explosion at the Courrieres Collieres, and many experts agreed that all these mining calamities resulted from the sudden change to light, thin air after abnormal pressure. The explosion last week at West Virginia is attributed to an explosion of coal-dust.

KING LEOPOLD'S EXHIBITS.

It is stated that King Leopold has authorised the Government on the Congo Free State to open a special credit to aid in the formation of a great collection illustrative of the natural resources of the Congo region, which it is proposed to establish as a permanent exhibition in New York in the new wing of the American Museum of Natural History, now in process of construction. The King has offered to decorate the hall in which the Congo section will be exhibited with some beautiful frescoes, and the Congo Department of the Interior is sending to New York the most complete data possible in the shape of photographs. Are any of these taken by Baptist missionaries and showing the mutilated natives to be included?

THE "OLD-FASHIONED FOX."

The "old-fashioned fox," which was said to have been hunted by the Cheshire Hounds the other day is a rarity. Nowa lays the "Manchester" Guardian states his successor is a degenerate without the size or the wildness or the swiftness of the stamina to lead hounds far across country. The modern fox does not break covert at the first note of a hound and when he is bustled into the open his first concern is a culvert or another sheltering spinney. The consequence is short runs and very irregular "sport." This is attributed to the slow disappearance of the race of big foxes, the English greyhound fox, that made the traditions of fox-hunting.

IMPORTED FOXES.

As the English fox has disappeared attempts have been made to keep hunt coverts supplied by importing foxes from the Continent. There are big foxes still in Norway and Belgium, but the importers have gone largely to France and Germany and have brought over many pug foxes small-sized animals with too great a love for life underground ever to lead hounds far across country. The methods of the importers are bad for the physical well-being of the foxes. The animals, as a rule, are packed in boxes, sent to a recognised London market, and there kept in cellars until a customer sends for them.

TALES OF A CARRIER'S CART.

There is something of fitness that the carrier who has just died after travelling the Dorchester Blandford road for twenty years without a break should have had the Tom Hardy country for his journeyings. For it was in the carrier's cart out of Dorchester that Mr. Hardy wove his Wessex tales. This particular caravan of rural highways—or, rather, the owner of it—had been backwards and forwards no less than 6,000 times and covered nearly 30,000 miles. Had the Rev. William Barnes been still living, he would have put the poor fellow, who was killed by his own van passing over him, into a Dorset poem.

THE LAST OF A FAMOUS TREE.

The great oak tree which, far beyond living memory, was one of the sights of the fine woodlands on the Marquis of Tweeddale's estate in East Lothian, has come to an untimely end. The giant measured 15ft. round the bole, and was of magnificent appearance. It is estimated to contain about 400 cubic feet of timber, and to date back to the Union of the crowns of Scotland and England. For years past the heavy top weight on the very tall trunk has made it evident that the days of the tree were numbered, and it has just quietly toppled over. From its situation on the way to the far-famed Goblin Ha' of "Marmion," from which it was not far removed, the tree was familiar to visitors.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE SYSTEM.

"He who breaks the bank to-day will be broken by the bank to-morrow" was a favourite saying of M. Blanc, founder of the Casino at Monte Carlo; and that the converse may be equally true, is proved by the experience of a well-known gambler, who, after losing his last franc a year ago, is said to-day to be carrying all before him at the roulette table, thanks to a "system" which he claims to be almost infallible. There have been many "systems" for which a similar claim has been made, from the d'Alembert to the Rosslyn and Labouchere; but only one of them all has ever given the keepers of the bank a moment's real anxiety. This was the discovery of a keen-eyed old lady, who observed that if the croupier spun with certain numbers opposite him certain other numbers inevitably won. As a matter of fact it was all very simple; the roulette-wheel had become warped and was not quite round, and thus invariably stuck at easily ascertainable figures. This little discovery put 300,000fr. into the pockets of the old lady and her accomplices before M. Blanc bought the secret for 70,000fr.

DINIZULU AT ST. HELENA.

An interesting sidelight on the Zulu chief's life in St. Helena is afforded in a letter addressed by Governor Sterndale to Mr. Chamberlain, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies at the date of Dinizulu's repatriation. His Excellency says: The Zulus are subtle in argument and hard to convince, but they are always taken with an apt proverb or illustration, and I brought my advice home to them by an old Indian saying, "If you want to live in the water don't quarrel with the alligator." . . . They came here savages in karosses; they are leaving with Gladstone bags and packing-cases. "Dinizulu," the Governor added, "has a more varied assortment of suits of clothes than I have, and his drawing-room furniture contains books, pictures, ornaments, and an American organ, on which he plays with considerable skill."

WEIGHING A LONDON "PARTICULAR."

In his report to the L. C. C. on Signor Maggiora's proposal to bombard the fog flood from the Metropolis Dr. Shaw incidentally mentions that a fog a mile thick covering the area of a Greater London weighs 8,000,000,000 tons. Fortunately, however, a fog of these proportions, while it turns day into night, considerately remains in the clouds and causes little inconvenience. The low lying, impenetrable London "particular" is never a mile thick—is seldom reaches higher than cross on St Paul's—and an experiment at Kew Gardens, where the thick black deposit on a large expanse of glass, cleaned just prior to such a fog settling down, was carefully weighed, showed that the weight per square mile was roughly six tons.

A [illegible] FOR THE MATINEE HAT.

The matinee hat has scored a most [illegible] triumph in Canada. A lady refused to remove her towering headgear in a Montreal theatre, and was [illegible] by an attendant [illegible] prosecuted [illegible] and [illegible]. On appeal the decision was [illegible] the judge holding that women were entitled to wear their hats in theatres, and that the management had no legal right to enforce their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they have [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them.

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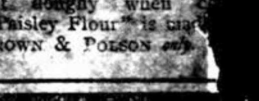

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Professor Firth at a recent meeting of the Royal Historical Society advocated the treatment of the old English ballads as "serious historical sources" and his suggestion, it seems, was heartily received. The fact awakens many reflections. History and the ballad are old friends and old enemies. The proto-history of the two chief ancient peoples, we used to be taught, is compact of ballads. Moreover, the higher critics will have it that that element counts for something in that portion of the world's story which we distinguish as "sacred history." Renan, for example, tells us that it was due to a misapprehension on the part of some ancient writer that the story of the sun standing still in the Valley of Ajalon crept into the Hebrew literature. In the hypothetical original the poet apostrophised the sun in a verb which, although it meant no more than "be astonished," had as its plenary meaning "stand still with astonishment." Mythology is said to be a disease of language, and the inevitable happened. The words were transferred to the lips of Joshua, and the sun represented as yielding only too literal an obedience. Wherewith, according to Renan, a good-going myth was squarely set upon its legs. Your modern historian, of course, with his wits sharpened on all the whetstones, would never fall into such a trap. But that even a modern historian can mistake a fabricated ballad for a [illegible] antique the case of M. Augustin Thierry shows, [illegible]ed as authentic a poem from the Barzaz-Breiz." [illegible]hat book, as was remarked "en passant" in this [illegible] recently, is a notorious forgery. It was declared [illegible] collection of folk-songs and folk-melodies gather[illegible]e Marquis de Villemarque from the peasantry [illegible]tive Brittany. On its publication in 1829 it [illegible]eived with enthusiasm throughout France, and [illegible] translated into most of the languages of Europe. [illegible]nd it was Tom Taylor who translated a selection [illegible]ms, while his wife harmonised some of the melo[illegible] although whatever spirit there may have been [illegible]ltic originals has pretty well evaporated in the [illegible]f transfusion into English the book remains still a [illegible]ook enough, with its illustrations by Tissot, Tenniel, [illegible]llais. One can trace in Taylor's preface and in certain [illegible]s notes the existence of that scepticism to which, [illegible]ond the Channel, faint and uncertain expression had [illegible]ready been given by the two Bretons Renan and [illegible]ouvestre, but he ends by swallowing everything. He even swallows that "Return from Saxon-Land" which to be authentic, must have passed from mouth to mouth for something like three-quarters of a millennium, to be collected at last in a remarkable state of preservation from the lips of a peasant girl in the district of Cornouaille. Now this is the ballad concerning which M. Thierry went wrong. He quotes it in his history of the Norman Conquest as settling that there were Breton adventurers in the army of William the Conqueror.

POETICAL VALUE.

The old ballads contain some of the finest poetry in our language, and it is to be hoped that, if Professor Firth's suggestion takes effect, conversance with them will teach some of our younger workers in history the value of literary charm. They are at present singularly neglectful of style, and there is in consequence in these times no department of our literature that is in greater danger of becoming unliterary. Once upon a time Mr. Lang had a style, and it was the daintiest style of any man of letters of his day, but since he began to cultivate the Muse of History it has forsaken him, and in some of his later work he will be found hacking out his unrhythmical sentences like any Grubstreet drudge. In all such cases the public cry out against "journalism." It is "journalism" that is laying waste "literature." In fact the reason is more creditable. It is the application of the gospel preached in season and out of season by Lord Acton—to get at the facts and be utterly true to them whatever else is lost. Now to that doctrine in the abstract no man dare demur. Yet the reading public, pining to be entertained, can forgive many things to a Michelet or a Carlyle, and, although it knows that a Michelet or a Carlyle is not to be had for the asking, it can see no reason why the younger craftsmen should not be able to find a middle way between the facile writer who collects just enough matter to make a pleasant story and the cheerless pages congested with facts of writers of a more scientific but less human bent.

POLYGLOT LIBRARIES.

The subject of cheap reprints is in the air at present, and a voice which must needs have been sooner or later heard has at last made itself audible, complaining of the monotonous effect to the eye of the "library" or "series" form of publication. The complaint has probably been prompted by the "Everyman's Library," not only because of the vast number of books included in that issue, but because its volumes are admirably "sheltable." The books of some of the preceding series who were too small or too thin, or both, to be fitly accommodated elsewhere than in those rotating bookcases which somewhat cumber a library floor. When a large number of "Everyman's" books are ranged along shelves the effect is of a monotony greater even than that produced by those faddists who insist upon every book in their collection being bound in exactly the same style. In the latter case the uniformity in the binding does not extinguish the variety of height, thickness, and shape, even if it does not do something to emphasise it. Now in the "Everyman's," as indeed in most series, the height, thickness, and shape are as nearly as possible identical, and the attempt to lend variety to the bindings by altering the colour of the jacket according to the department of literature to which the book belongs only aggravates the evil. By those who buy the books in "quantities" this objection has to be faced. The ordinary reader, however, buys only a selection, and can easily stand, if need be, twenty identical volumes in his library. Moreover, for him the fault will come in time to cure itself if that happens to "Everyman's Library" which happened to the "Camelot Classics," which were "encored" and reappeared in a new binding.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE REPRINT.

A writer in one of the weeklies, discussing the "Philosophy of the Reprint," finds a chief cause of its popularity in the abundance of the supply creating a demand There can be no doubt, at any rate, that the reprint is popular and is carrying into the home of the artisan and factory worker literary matter of a quality much superior to that which issues from what Sir Anthony Absolute whimsically called "those evergreen trees of diabolical knowledge" the circulating libraries. And one of the causes is the supply. Dozens of men of a not too studious habit, who would not have thought even of borrowing certain of the volumes from a library, buy them when they are in a way thrust on their attention. And the manner of publication of certain of the reprints is admirably calculated to advertise them. When a batch of fifty or a hundred books piping hot from the printer's press is put upon the counter, the casual passer-by notices the altered aspect of the bookseller's window; through the newspapers the fact appeals to the sluggish fancy of those who are only half interested in literature, while in the ears of those who hate not learning "more than toad or asp" it is as a cry of "roast meat"; they know that in so large a number of books there will be pickings for them. A still more potent reason, however, must be reckoned a pre-existent demand. However one may account for it, that demand must have existed; and perhaps the best way of accounting for it is the simple theory that the Education Act of 1870 has at last created a new reading public. That it would do so was long foreseen. It was one of the points on which Sir Walter Besant used to insist. But generally they who predicted it did so with dread. They argued that a reading public vast enough in numbers to dictate to its writers what they should produce would ensure a deterioration in all the provinces of letters by demanding matter, suited to its imperfect education and unexercised intelligence. The opposite seems to have happened. The young democracy of readers are apparently keen after what is best, and anxious to know what has been thought and said by the wisest of those who have gone before them.

MIDDLE AGE SERMONS.

The announcement recently made by the authorities of the British Society of Franciscan Studies that they are about to print the Durham "Liber Exemplorum" will be welcomed by all who are interested in the Middle Ages. The preaching friars were in the habit of making free use in their sermons of stories, anecdotes, and apologues, and so common was the mediaeval use of such aids that of these "exempla," as they were technically called, many collections were made. That of John Bromyarde is well known and typical. If a sermon had to be prepared on covetousness, or drunkenness, or pride, or any other stock subject, the preacher would find classified under such headings in Bromyarde's folio materials for the adornment of his discourse. There were many manuscript collections of "exempla," and one of the most curious of those that have survived is the Codex now forming part of the treasures of Durham Chapter library. Although the MS, which is imperfect both [illegible] beginning and the end, contains some [illegible] the name of the author is [illegible] lived at "Honestli," and the [illegible] "Arulei"—places not yet [illegible] One of his compatriots was [illegible] told to the author and to [illegible] with him at the time, a story [illegible] by a Spanish magician in [illegible] On another occasion the author [illegible] that when a magician [illegible] asked if he knew Merlin, [illegible] and England shall prosper [illegible]" The writer warns [illegible] to mention the name of [illegible] death at the battle [illegible] contains an allusion. And [illegible] about a drunken and [illegible] that in preaching to laymen [illegible] priest should

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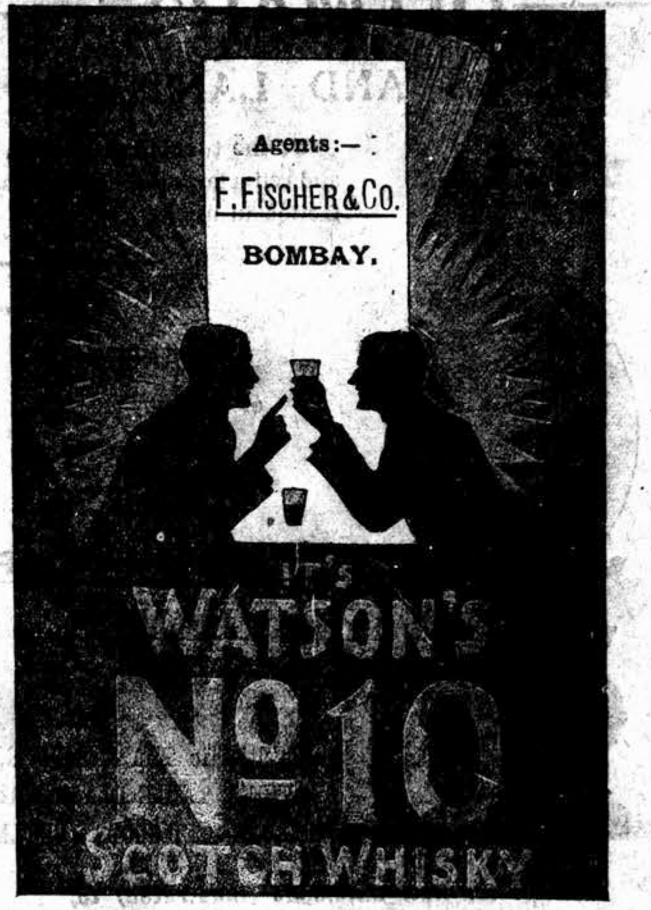

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